

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

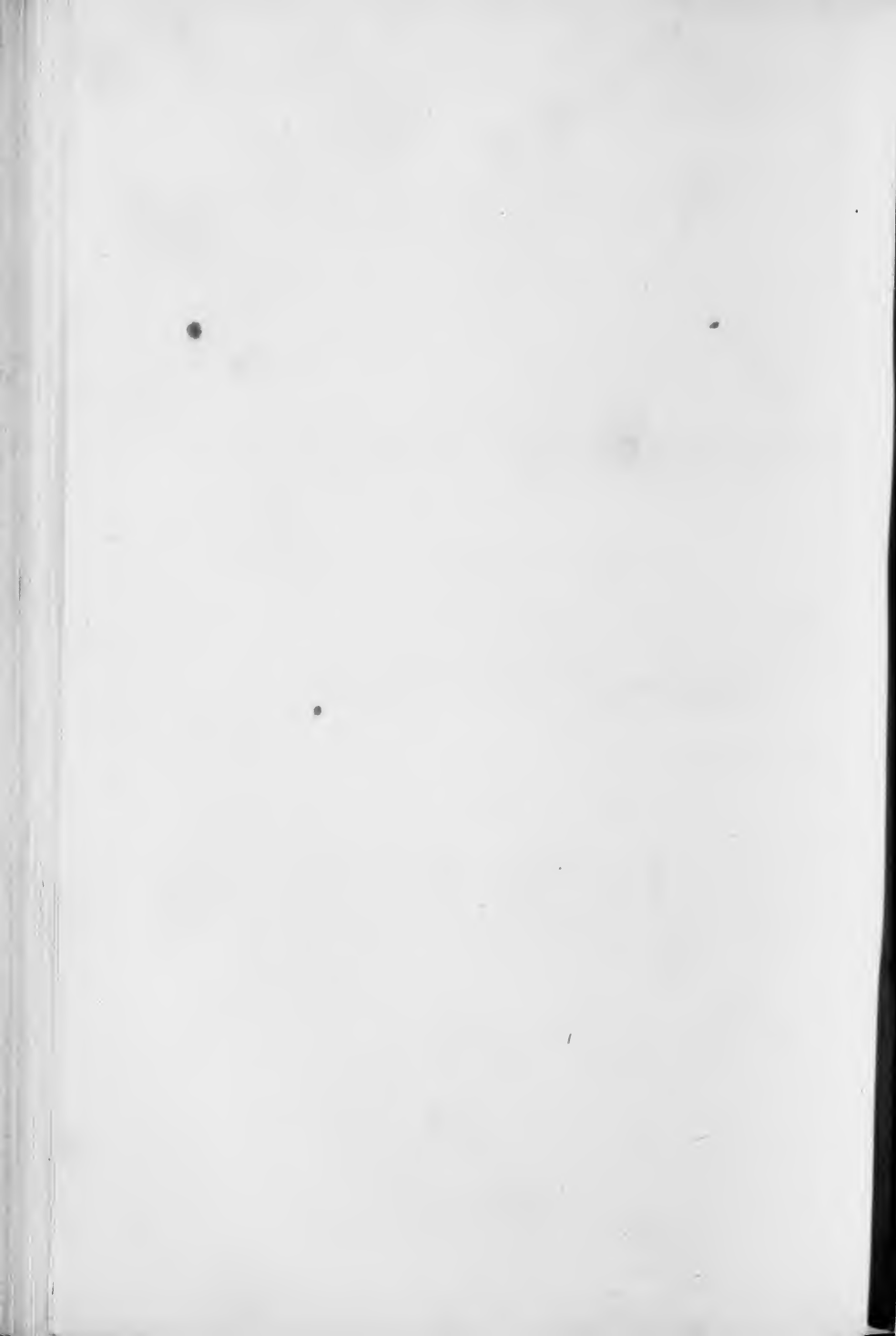
BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1876.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1876.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BOARD OF HEALTH,
Washington, December 1, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith the fifth annual report of the board of health of the District of Columbia, embracing its work and operations for the year ending September 30, 1876.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHRIS. C. COX,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

T. S. Verdi, A. M., M. D.
C. C. Cox, M. D., LL. D.
John Marbury, jr.
John M. Langston, LL. D.
D. W. Bliss, M. D.

PRESIDENT.

T. S. Verdi, A. M., M. D.

SECRETARY.

C. C. Cox, M. D., LL. D.

TREASURER.

John Marbury, jr.

REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS.

D. W. Bliss, M. D.

ATTORNEY.

John M. Langston, LL. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on ordinances.—J. M. Langston, D. W. Bliss.
Sanitary police committee.—C. C. Cox, John Marbury, jr.
Sanitary committee.—T. S. Verdi, C. C. Cox.
Committee on epidemics.—D. W. Bliss, T. S. Verdi.
Committee on finance.—John Marbury, jr., J. M. Langston.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HEALTH-OFFICER.

P. T. Keene, M. D.

CHIEF CLERK.

D. S. Jones.

MEDICAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

W. D. Stewart, M. D.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

J. H. Smith.
Edmund Weston.
J. T. Kelly.
William Wolf.
C. Ludington.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

B. Fanueil Craig, M. D.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

1.—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth annual report of the board of health for the year ending the 30th of September, 1876.

In view of the fact that, at the last session of Congress, a law was passed appointing a commission for the purpose of making and presenting a plan for a new government for the District of Columbia, I think it opportune to review the proceedings and operations of the board of health during the five years of its existence. By this means, I may be able to impart to the commission and to Congress information useful in securing necessary sanitary protection to the District of Columbia.

The history of communities has demonstrated the fact that individually man does not act in the preservation of the whole as in that of his own immediate interests, treating affairs of general import as abstract questions which he neither studies nor analyzes. This fact has given rise to civil organizations which in their corporate capacity act for the masses. The individual, having thus surrendered labor and responsibility to the government, remains generally indifferent, and submits to its authority. Thus individual responsibility has greatly decreased through the false assumption that the government should perform individual duty. This surrender of duty and responsibility on the part of the citizen has greatly added to the labors of governments, and widened their scope and sphere of action.

If man would do unto others as he would have others do unto him, there would be no necessity for police, courts, or prisons. * If he would construct his house, drain his lot, build his road properly, there would be no necessity for boards of public works. If he would maintain cleanliness, observe and practice the laws of sanitary science, there would be no necessity for boards of health. But the individual does not do this; he has transferred these duties to the government, and therefore he holds himself free from any responsibility in the matter. If the road is not level or safe, he has the gratification of grumbling against the board of public works. If his closet is overflowing; if his garbage is reeking in his household; if the small-pox attacks him; if typhoid fever lays him low; if cholera, diphtheria, or the plague turns his cheerful household into a sorrowful sepulcher, he inveighs against the board of health. He feels no little relief in the belief that others, and not himself, are responsible for the calamity. He fails to look at home for the causes of the scourge; nay, he would probably scorn a suggestion to that effect, lest his observations may lead him into self-accusation. So long as this is the case, so long there will be a necessity for govern-

ment, and particularly for such government as has reference to the health and safety of the people. In older countries, this indifference is so well understood that governments protect the people in spite of themselves. Man is not permitted to kill himself by recklessness or indifference; he is not allowed to go where his life may be in danger. The central government of France relies for advice in sanitary matters on the consultative committee of public hygiene; in England, on the health-officer to the privy council. From these high councils emanate all the sanitary laws that govern their respective countries.

In this country, boards of health are comparatively new institutions, and are not organized except in a few cities; and where legislators have failed to understand their scope and jurisdiction they are deprived of the necessary authority and means of support. New York, Boston, and Washington are probably the only three cities in the Union whose boards of health have been clothed with authority essential to success.

It has heretofore been the custom of intrusting matters of health to committees of assemblies or city councils, composed generally of men ignorant of sanitary science, and little or nothing was accomplished in the way of sanitary reform.

In 1797, the District of Columbia was set aside for the seat of government of the United States, and General Washington made the plan for the city which was named after himself. The plan was on a magnificent scale, and may be taken as Washington's prophecy of the wonderful growth and prosperity of the new country. The ground selected for the city lay between Georgetown and the Eastern Branch, and a large portion of it was low and swampy. Under the auspices of the Government, the population, from that of seven thousand in 1797, has attained the remarkable proportion of one hundred and fifty thousand, and Washington is now the eleventh city in the scale of population in the United States. During these seventy-three years of transition and development, the city has passed through eighteen governmental administrations, and probably forty municipal; yet in 1871 this board of health found a flagrant nuisance known as the Washington Canal, which, in the emphatic words of Professor Henry, was "an open cess-pool, a fruitful source of discomfort and disease, receiving the sewage direct in its midst, and inconsistent with the intelligence of the age." This canal, traversing the city from Rock Creek to the Eastern Branch, passing within a few hundred yards of the White House, the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments, through the Agricultural, Smithsonian, and Botanical gardens to the very doors of the Capitol itself, its shores abounding in malarial poison, and the people abandoning its neighborhood as the Romans flee from the night-mantle of death of the Campagna. It moreover found hundreds of lots below grade, covered with stagnant water, endangering the lives and health of the residents of the neighborhood; hundreds of alleys, receptacles of house-offal, giving rise to dangerous effluvia that found its way into the windows of inhabited dwellings; hundreds of hovels, the abode of the poor, with leaky roofs, damp walls, no privy, or water-supply, and unfit for human habitation; hills of ashes and filth in open lots, the accumulation of many years; thirty thousand privy-boxes, many in bad condition or overflowing, and subject to an occasional emptying by a most barbarous and crude system, the operation of which awoke our citizens from their peaceful slumbers to shut out the stench from their sleeping-rooms—the scavenger coming in the dead of night like a thief, afraid to be observed; house offal and garbage accumulated in large quantities in yards, subject to a vicious system of removal that cost the city \$25,000

per annum; slaughter-houses strewn among our populated districts that claimed as a *raison d'être* the time they had been allowed to remain and carry on their filthy work in our midst; no quarantine laws or regulations to prevent the incursion and spread of infectious and contagious diseases; no bureau of vital statistics to record births, deaths, and marriages, and to prevent crime; no control over cemetery-superintendents or undertakers, so that persons were buried with or without a physician's certificate, whether death had occurred from poison or violence, small-pox, yellow fever, or cholera—the dead were put away under the sod and no questions asked, unless glaring and unmistakable evidence of foul play existed; no inspection of food, so that meats from blown to decomposed were sold in open market unobserved; no inspection of marine products, so that thousands of bushels of oysters, clams, and other fish unfit for human food found their way from the shambles of the vender to the consumer's table; domestic animals running at large, imperiling life and destroying ornamentation; thousands of hog and cow pens, the inhabitants of which found comfort and food in our alleys, streets, and parks; and innumerable other nuisances were discovered here, tolerated by the apathy of the citizens or their unsanitary authorities.

Thus Washington, the capital of this proud nation, where the President, his cabinet, the foreign ministers, and three thousand officials reside; where Congress and all citizens having business with it congregate, had, under this maladministration, this culpable neglect, acquired the unenviable name of being a city of disease, filth, and dust; a city which all prudent persons deserted during summer and fall, to flee from intermittent, remittent, and typhoid fevers. This general exodus for so many months paralyzed all business, so that hotels and many business-houses were closed during the summer, and the few people who remained for want of means to get away sweltered in the summer heat in all the discomforts of a neglected and abandoned city. Such was Washington in old time.

Finally, in 1871, Congress came to its relief. It created a board of public works, which, with boldness, sagacity, and judgment, instituted reforms, built hundreds of miles of sewers, laid a great number of pavements, planted millions of trees, and in every way changed the aspect and prospect of the city. It created a board of health, whose duty is "to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof; to make and enforce regulations to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown; to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in said cities; and to perform such other duties as shall be imposed upon said board by the legislative assembly."

The wisdom of this law creating a board independent of all local and political influence was early apparent, for the legislature of the District, affected by the prejudice of the ignorant and the interests of political tricksters, became openly inimical to the board. The present board was organized about April 1, 1871. It divided itself into five permanent committees: a sanitary committee, having in charge all matters pertaining to nuisances, sanitary science, &c.; an ordinance committee, for the proper construction of ordinances, rules, regulations, and contracts; a finance committee, for expenses, payments, and accounts; a sanitary police committee, for the examination and recommendation, as well as for the observation and investigation of the conduct of the employés of the board; a committee on epidemics, for suggestions,

plans, and measures for the prevention of threatening epidemics and the means to abate the same when present.

To the constant vigilance of these committees is due the success of the board of health. Besides this organization and parceling of labor, the board elected from its own members a president, a secretary, a treasurer, a registrar of vital statistics, and an attorney; also a health-officer. After two years, finding that the health-officer's duties were such as to require his whole time, it was decided to employ a health-officer under pay of the board. The board was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is composed of three physicians, a lawyer, and a merchant. The board has public meetings twice a week, often three times, in which all subjects are debated and voted on with open doors. This organization has worked admirably for five years, and its labors have been acknowledged not only at home but abroad, and even by foreign governments; and although the physicians of the board thus appointed are of different schools of medicine, no jar, dissension, or discussions ever occurred regarding the theory and practice of medicine.

Now what has this board accomplished in the five years of its existence? The deadly canal was first to come under its ban. It was condemned, and the board of public works, through the demands of the board of health, buried it, like a carrion, under 15 feet of earth, and built over it a monument of enterprise and beauty, a grand road flanked by trees and gardens. The alleys are daily inspected, and, when foul, reported to the board of health, who make a reference and recommendation to the honorable Commissioners for the cleaning of the same. Hundreds of houses unfit for human habitation have been condemned and abated. The heaps of dirt and ashes are no longer seen in neglected and vacant grounds. Privy-boxes are constantly inspected, and not permitted to overflow as of old; and the barbarous system of removing night-soil by buckets has been replaced by an odorless system carried on during the day, without giving offense to the most delicate olfactory or violating the least sense of propriety. And this important service is done at 20 per cent. less than the cost of the old reprehensible method. The dumps that used to surround our city and alarm our people have disappeared, and the filthy material is now taken away by railroad in air-tight barrels, twenty miles into the country. Garbage is not allowed to accumulate in houses, and although the service is under the control of another department of the government, the board of health exercises that supervision necessary for the proper accomplishment of this important work. The slaughter-houses scattered in our midst have been condemned by the board and removed beyond the boundaries of the city. In this connection it is proper to state that the board has several times in their annual reports recommended the establishment by Congress of an abattoir for the District of Columbia, where the slaughtering might be done under its supervision and inspectorship. Not until such a law is passed and enforced will the District of Columbia be rid of this incorrigible nuisance.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Rules, regulations, and instructions for the prevention of the spread of epidemic infections and contagious diseases have been promulgated under an act of the legislature passed June 19, 1872, as requested by the board of health. In the fall of 1871, it became apparent that the small-pox had become an epidemic in various cities of the United States, and particularly in the neighboring cities north of Washington,

with which it has constant intercourse. In December, it was introduced here from New York, and in a very short time it prevailed to an alarming extent among the poor classes, and among the negroes particularly. There existed then no law or any authority by which to assume control of the scourge. But the board of health assumed the duty and the responsibility. It ordered general vaccination, and sent its officers from door to door to perform this duty without charge. Pure animal vaccine matter was supplied gratuitously by the board, and upward of sixty thousand people were vaccinated free of charge. It established a temporary hospital, provided itself with ambulances and disinfectants. It appointed a corps of inspectors for the removal and care of the afflicted ones; and the infected apparel was at once destroyed or disinfected. Whenever a person could not be properly isolated in his dwelling, he was removed to the hospital, his house disinfected, and all proper protection thrown around the members of his family or the people inhabiting the same dwelling. A boarding-house was established at the hospital, so that the persons employed in removing small-pox cases or in disinfecting houses and clothing should be removed from the company and association of others. Telegraphic communication was established between the board-rooms and the small-pox hospital, so that at a touch of the wire ambulances and employés were quickly at work. Rules were promulgated that all physicians and citizens should report cases of small-pox to the board of health. Whenever a case was isolated in the house of a patient, a warning flag was hung at his door. In this manner, an epidemic that suddenly threatened to invade this whole city was confined to the quarter infected, and speedily stamped out. The city was so unguarded that before preparations could be made hundreds of cases were reported. As soon as the board of health grappled with it, it began to decrease, until it disappeared altogether. We had in all 1,738 cases, and yet not a dozen cases occurred among that intelligent class of citizens who observed the orders and regulations of the board.

The small-pox was raging while Congress was in session, and yet its members were scarcely aware of its presence; not a Senator, member of Congress, foreign minister, nor member of the cabinet suffered from the disease.

The board of health, being aware of the importance of a bureau of vital statistics, applied in vain to the local legislature for a bill providing for such a bureau. The local legislators had interests at variance with the board of health; they had votes to secure, and preferred to listen to the complaints of their prejudiced and ignorant constituents, rather than to the appeals of the board of health. We then appealed to Congress, and on the 23d of June, 1874, it passed an act "that it shall be the duty of the board of health of the District of Columbia to make and enforce regulations to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of deaths and the interment of the dead in said District;" and, in the words of the registrar, "the practical result of the enforcement of these regulations is to place under immediate observation the number of deaths occurring in the District, the cause and locality of each, enabling the board to arrest the spread and progress of epidemics, endemics, contagious or infectious diseases, and promptly abate existing causes of preventable maladies; to secure a perfect registration of marriages, births, and deaths, for testamentary evidence; and to bring all cases of death under immediate official observation for the prevention and detection of crime." That this important work may be comprehended, let it be illustrated: no dead person can now be buried indisinterred, or transported from the District of Columbia without a permit from the board of health.

The board requires a certificate of the attending physician, stating the cause of death, without which certificate no permit is issued. It often occurs that persons die without the attendance of a physician, either from poverty or violence of the attack. The medical sanitary inspector attached to the board of health is then ordered to investigate the cause of death and report to the health officer; upon his certificate the permit is issued. If this inspector, however, should not be satisfied with the cause of death, the case is referred to the coroner of the District. In this manner, crime is prevented or discovered. Again, the causes of death alleged by the physician may be typhoid or malarious fever, diphtheria, or any disease from local cause. The medical inspector investigates the causes, reports them to the board, which at once throws protection around the neighborhood by removing them, and thus checks the spread of the disease. In other instances, in case of a contagious disease, as small-pox, scarlet fever, &c., the same service is rendered.

In this city, into which the war has suddenly thrown thirty thousand negroes, pauperism has greatly increased, and virtue among them at a discount, not having been greatly fostered on the old plantations. Hence concubinage, with all its dire consequences, is quite prevalent. It happens, therefore, that still-births are often the result of doubtful causes, requiring the vigilance of the board of health. Many die also in such a state of destitution as to need burial at public expense, in which case the medical sanitary inspector makes an investigation, and reports to the board with recommendations. This service is expensive, but indispensable to a well-regulated community. The board has often received communications from foreign governments requesting documentary evidence of the death in this city of individuals of foreign birth, and it was mortifying to our pride as a board of health and as American citizens that there was no record or reliable evidence of the death of the person named. This is corrected now, however, and the board of health is able to account for the death and burial of every person in the District of Columbia.

The sale of unwholesome food is now prevented by the daily inspection of the markets and green-grocers' stores. To prove the importance of this service, it is enough to state that in the last five years there have been condemned 122,601 pounds of meats, 8,114 chickens, birds, rabbits, squirrels, &c., 28,691 bunches of fish, 28,479 bushels of oysters, 188,000 clams, 171,390 crabs; the valuation of these articles of food condemned and destroyed amounting to about \$70,000.

No animals are now allowed to run at large; and although this nuisance baffled the efforts of the police for many years, it is now entirely abated. The fierce opposition of the people who kept cows and hogs to be fed on public grounds has been conquered, and the service is now performed without molestation, to the great relief of our citizens. Eleven thousand seven hundred and forty-seven animals have been impounded in the past five years. The dogs, another source of evil and danger to the community, have received the attention of the board. During the four warm months, dogs are required, by the ordinances of the board, to be muzzled, and the pound-master to capture all the unmuzzled ones. Through this service, 7,327 worthless curs have been captured and killed.

There have been, moreover, 122,784 nuisances reported and abated, 43,348 tons of garbage and 14,000 tons of night-soil removed, 838 vacant lots containing stagnant water filled, 492 houses reported and condemned as unfit for human habitation removed.

THE SICK POOR.

The poor also have received the humane care of the board. From time immemorial it has been the custom of the city authorities to provide the indigent with medical attendance and medicines. This has been quite an item of expense, having reached beyond the sum of \$20,000 per annum. The honorable Commissioners properly requested the board of health to take charge of this service, it systematized the work, employed physicians, supplied the medicines, and reduced the expense to \$8,000 per annum.

Such has been the work performed by the board of health, the details of which would take more space than this report will allow. The labor is a peculiar one, requiring knowledge of sanitary science and law. No board of health can be competent unless a majority of its members have been trained in the school of sanitary science. To determine what are nuisances injurious to health, to provide for the removal of the same, to prevent the incursion of disease and provide for the abatement of its cause, the use of disinfectants and deodorizers, to analyze potable waters, to record deaths and causes of deaths with proper classifications, to decide what is wholesome and unwholesome food, to search for local causes of disease, to determine whether dwellings are in sanitary condition, require a knowledge that only those trained in sanitary science can possess.

The composition of the *personnel* of this board is well adapted for the purposes of its organization. It contains all the elements of success, and it is hardly to be doubted that its triumphant career has been due greatly to the united forces of men qualified not only to judge and act in a sanitary sense, but according to law, and in compliance with the judgment of an independent citizen.

The work of this board has been very laborious. In framing ordinances for the prevention of nuisances injurious to health, it created a complete code of health, under which the sanitary officers have been able to act in conformity with law. It was so well devised as to be sustained by all the courts of the District. Under this system, the officers have become experts, and their investigations, inspections, and reports demonstrate their qualifications for the work. It has become a school of sanitary science, from which not only the officers connected with it could learn, but one which spreads knowledge among the citizens. All sorts of questions of scientific and sanitary character are daily presented to the board, which treats and discusses them in public, thus diffusing that knowledge of sanitary science so necessary to the preservation of the lives and health of the people. We find now that our people are conversant with sanitary questions, to which their attention had never been called before. This is demonstrated by the many applications that the board receives from the people to treat questions of peculiar nuisances about which they are in doubt.

Citizens living in the neighborhood of a soap and candle factory where grease is rendered wish to know if the nauseous smell is deleterious to health. This opens at once the question of what smells are, what gases are; when, and under what circumstances they may be considered injurious to health. Another complains of a bone-crushing factory; another of a depot of guano; another of accumulations of manure; another of a slaughter-house, of a sewer, of drains, of damp dwellings, &c. These are questions that involve the right of property, the right of breathing pure air, the right of citizens in their avocations, the right to live unpoisoned. All these questions that arise every day in a large

community where industry, trades, and manufacturing are carried on, must be decided by the board of health in the interest of all. Their decision must be based upon a thorough knowledge of the subject both in its sanitary and legal importance. We are very glad to say that, in almost every instance where an appeal has been taken, the courts have sustained the board of health. Although the board has had almost unlimited power in declaring what are nuisances injurious to health, it has used that power with so much discretion as to create no discontent with the people. The fierce and unreasonable opposition it met in the beginning of its labors was conquered by the development of a sanitary system in which the unprejudiced and intelligent citizens could but see a praiseworthy effort to improve the condition of the city; and few are those to-day who will not acknowledge the great improvement in the healthfulness of our city, the guardianship and unremitting vigilance of the board of health for the welfare of all.

Much has been said about the expenditures of this board. No one has impeached, however, its accounts; for there never was a department in which the public moneys have been spent with so much fidelity. Although the board has a trusty and bonded treasurer, he is not allowed to pay even for a penholder the bill for which has not been presented to the board, referred to the committee on finance, and by said committee reported to the board. The board approves or disapproves; if approved, the treasurer is ordered to pay it. At the end of every month, this officer is required to make a financial statement, and at the end of the year his accounts are audited by a committee of the board and the proper accounting-officers of the Government. Hence, we state with pride that the accounts of the board are above suspicion. But are the expenses of the board excessive, taking into consideration the amount of work performed? That the work is a necessity in a well-governed community we have demonstrated.

Let us compare the expenses for sanitary work during the old, inefficient *régime* with the present successful one:

Sanitary squad of police, composed of ten policemen and a lieutenant, ignorant of sanitary laws and the science of hygiene, and under no advisory sanitary counsel.....	\$13,500
Office and salary per annum of a secretary to a board of health composed of many members, without money or authority whatsoever.....	1,000
Medical attendance and medicines for the poor, 1871, 1872, and 1873, average per annum.....	22,000
Removal of garbage, 1872 and 1873, average.....	25,000
Removal of dead animals.....	1,000
Total.....	62,500

No inspection of food;
 No inspection of marine products;
 No registration of vital statistics;
 No interference with contagious and infectious diseases;
 No systematic inspection of streets, alleys, yards, houses, sunken lots, sewers, &c.;
 No taking-up of domestic animals running at large;
 No protection against rabid dogs;
 No board of sanitary experts, to whom citizens could refer nuisances of a special character and find relief;
 No board of sanitary experts for the framing and promulgation of sanitary laws, rules, and regulations;
 A system, in fact, remarkable only for its negativeness and inefficiency.

Board of health, as at present constituted, composed of 5 members—
3 physicians, 1 lawyer, 1 merchant:

Salary of each, per annum, \$2,000.....	\$10,000
1 health-officer.....	2,500
1 medical sanitary inspector.....	1,500
1 chief clerk.....	1,800
5 sanitary inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	6,000
3 food-inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	3,600
1 pound-master.....	1,200
4 clerks at \$1,200 each (health office and registration service).....	4,800
Messenger and janitor service.....	900
Collection of garbage.....	15,600
Care of sick, poor, and medicines.....	8,000
Pound service.....	2,000
Transportation of offals.....	7,500
Total.....	65,400

Comparative expenses of boards of health.—Memorandum compiled from reports of other health boards.

Philadelphia, expenses for 1874, \$337,809.44; population, 750,000; expenses per capita, 45½ cents.

Boston, year ending April 30, 1875, \$469,031.91; population, 342,000; expenses per capita, \$1.37.

Baltimore, year ending October 31, 1875, \$263,855.47; population, 350,000; expenses per capita, 76¼ cents.

New York City, year ending, 1873, salary account alone, \$215,277.04.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 106 less than last year, and by reference to the tables it will be seen that this gratifying result is largely due to reduction of the death-rate from zymotic or preventable diseases; no better argument as to the value of the service of this department could possibly be presented. It appears from the records that from July 1, 1876, to date, the death-rate in the District has been on the increase. It is believed, and it is no doubt true, that such increase is almost, if not entirely, due to the large reduction in the sanitary force, rendered necessary by the meager appropriations made by Congress for expenses of the board for the current fiscal year.

NUISANCES.

During the year, 20,261 nuisances, of greater or less degree, have been reported and abated. Three hundred and seventy-one houses were condemned as unfit for human habitation, and destroyed or rebuilt by their owners; 424 others were reported as being in insanitary condition from various causes, and the cleaning and repairing of the same ordered and enforced. One hundred and sixty-six sunken lots upon which stagnant water was found have been filled, and 1,641 sewer-connections made. These results indicate the extent and value of the service.

FOOD-INSPECTIONS.

Since the commencement of the current fiscal year, the efficiency of this important branch of the service has been greatly impaired for want of funds, Congress having failed to appropriate as estimated and urged by the board. During the year, 22,217 pounds of meats, 3,940 pounds of game, 2,632 dozen eggs, and large quantities of fruits and vegetables have been condemned as unfit for food. Value of such food when of wholesome quality, \$11,926.28. The inspection of marine products has

been thorough and efficient. The number of fish inspected aggregate 4,775,114; condemned as unfit for food 47,423. The condemnation of shell-fish includes 62,915 clams, 61,084 crabs, and 4,759 bushels of oysters. Value of condemnations when of wholesome quality, \$6,601.70.

ANIMALS AT LARGE.

It is made the duty of the board by Congress "to make and enforce regulations to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown." Under the operations of this law, 2,668 animals have been taken up and impounded, of which number 1,917 were killed, mostly dogs, 744 were redeemed, and 5 sold.

MEDICAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

This service has been prosecuted with intelligence and vigor, and the valuable statistical information collected, concisely set forth in the tabular statement herewith presented, and to which attention is invited.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

From the treasurer's report it will appear that \$52,235 was appropriated for the service of the board for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and that the same sum has been expended. The receipts and disbursements are accurately presented in detail, as certified by the auditing committee.

REPORT OF ATTORNEY TO THE BOARD.

This report shows that the number of cases referred for prosecution during the year was 138;

Number of convictions, 58;

Number of cases *nolle prosequed* or discontinued, 62;

Number of cases dismissed, 6;

Amount of fines imposed, \$238;

Amount of collateral forfeited, \$35.

In the past as in former years, the regulations of the board have been sustained by the courts of the District, and compliance with the requirements of such regulations uniformly enforced.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Letters received, 1,480; replied to by indorsement, 458; letters written and recorded, 439; referred to health officer, 187; other references, 271. Ninety-six meetings have been held during the year, and the proceedings had at same duly recorded.

BOARDS OF HEALTH AND LEGISLATION.

Experience teaches that municipal governments, dependant upon universal suffrage, do not give that support necessary for the creation and maintenance of thorough sanitary systems. It is well to study the causes of this antagonism to rules and regulations so important to our well-being. It comes from the ignorance of one class and the selfish interests of another. People indifferent to habits of cleanliness seem not to be aware that filth and dirt on their premises, even if tolerated by themselves, is a source of constant alarm to their neighbors. They do not

know or prefer not to think that in case of epidemics their untidy homes would be first invaded, and that from them the pestilence would be spread through the community. They do not like to be told that they must maintain cleanliness within their domains or be prosecuted for maintaining a nuisance; that an overflowing privy will not be tolerated; that from hog-pens and cow-sheds odors and gases emanate that are injurious to the health of the people; that damp houses, house-rot on the surface of the ground, surface-drainage, &c., are positive sources of malaria, producing typhoid and miasmatic fevers, and that such conditions cannot be tolerated by the health authorities. They are very sensitive when they are approached on these questions, and oppose what they are pleased to call "sanitary interference." The other class is the one that possesses more property than heart; who speculate on the poverty of the people; build huts and hovels in alleys or on valueless ground, without conveniences and unfit for human habitation. Others carry on filthy trades or manufacturing, such as fat-boiling, crushing bones, and the like; the gases from these establishments poisoning the atmosphere for squares around, and endangering the health and lives of the people. This class oppose sanitary reform not only with their votes and influence, but with the very money they have made at the expense of their neighbors' health. Legislators yield to the pressure of their interested constituents, and the well directed efforts of the board of health are defeated and its usefulness impaired.

In Washington, previous to the organization of the present board by Congress, a board of health was appointed by the mayor, composed generally of physicians. This board was numerous, unpaid, and with little or no authority. In its efforts to effect sanitary reforms, it encountered the combined opposition of these three classes; filth and money triumphed over science and honesty, and the law creating the board and defining its duties was repealed. Whenever the present board appeared before the late legislature for sanitary measures, it was almost invariably defeated. Some of the very rules and regulations that this board has enforced under a law of Congress, for the success of which our citizens are justly proud, were defeated in that very legislature. This is not true of Washington alone. Our people are no worse than others in this respect, as we see it exemplified in every town where a board of health exists. While in England on sanitary inspection, Mr. John Simon, health officer to privy council of Her Majesty, on reading the law of Congress creating the board of health of the District of Columbia, said, "If Parliament would pass such a law we could save twenty thousand lives a year in the kingdom." So even the Parliament of England is affected by the pressure of the voters.

The political and social position of Washington is peculiar. The President of the United States, his cabinet, the representatives of foreign governments, reside here; Senators, members of Congress, and their families, military and naval officers, &c., congregate here; and they have a right to demand the fostering care in sanitary matters of the Government; and the board of health should be responsible only to Congress, and entirely free from local influences.

Hygiene is the art by which health is preserved, and the hygienist, like the physician, should not be deterred by religion, politics, or self-interest from performing his sacred duty, and he should be sustained by the strong arm of the Government.

Laws of health, physiologically speaking, are immutable. Hence a knowledge of them is requisite for the preservation of life, and the duty of the hygienist is to modify all customs and habits, natural or mechanical conditions, that interfere with the normal continuation of the same.

In view of the historical statements herein made, and the suggestions with regard to boards of health and legislation pertaining thereto, I respectfully submit that the sanitary interests of the District of Columbia can, in my judgment, be more largely and thoroughly conserved under such laws as now exist touching this subject, than by legislation of any other character, and I would urge the incorporation of such legislation in any bill passed by Congress for the organization and establishment of a government for the District.

TULLIO S. VERDI,
President of the Board of Health.

2.—REPORT TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF HEALTH,
Washington, November 9, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the board for the year ending October 31, 1876, under authority granted and duties imposed by your orders:

THE GARBAGE SERVICE.

The collection and removal of garbage has been prosecuted under the contract with Messrs. H. F. Turner & Co., to the very general satisfaction of the board and the public.

The number of tons removed from November 1, 1875, to November 1, 1876, was 5,870, an average of $489\frac{1}{6}$ tons per month, or $18\frac{3}{4}$ tons per day; expense of the service, \$15,600, or \$2.65 per ton. All of this material has been transported by rail, in air-tight casks, to a point fourteen miles beyond the District limits.

THE SICK POOR.

The number of persons treated by the physicians to the poor, from November 1, 1875, to August 31, 1876, ten months, was 7,233. Expense of the service, \$6,650.06. The supervision of the board over this service terminated August 31, 1876, by virtue of the following communication from your office:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 19, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed to notify you that on the expiration of the present month, the Commissioners will discontinue the payment of the amount of \$500 per month, which, on the 15th ultimo, they directed should be set apart for payment to your board on account of medicines and physicians to the poor, and all expenses on account of same.

Very respectfully,

The BOARD OF HEALTH,
District of Columbia.

WM. TINDALL, *Secretary.*

BURIAL OF PAUPERS.

From November 1, 1875, to November 1, 1876, the remains of 473 paupers were interred in "potter's field;" thirty were interred in other cemeteries. Total burials at public expense, 503, of which number 90 were still-born children. The number of coffins furnished was 513.

HOLMEAD CEMETERY.

The management of this cemetery by the board terminated in June last, owing to the failure of the authorities to furnish necessary funds for repairs, &c. Ten bodies have been removed therefrom since last report. As a sanitary measure, we respectfully renew our recommendation of last year, regarding this cemetery, viz: "the removal of bodies therefrom and its abandonment as a resting-place for the dead."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures of the board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, from the funds of the District appropriated by act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, have been as follows:

<i>Received.</i>		<i>Expended.</i>	
July	\$2, 176 45	July.....	\$1,620 00
August.....	2, 176 45	August.....	2, 714 40
September.....	2, 176 45	September.....	879 21
October.....	2, 176 45	October.....	3, 234 88
November.....	2, 176 45	November.....	2, 186 00
December.....	2, 176 45	December.....	1, 896 95
January.....	2, 176 45	January.....	2, 457 43
February.....	2, 176 45	February.....	2, 267 76
March.....	2, 176 45	March.....	1, 077 91
April.....	2, 176 45	April.....	3, 129 35
May.....	2, 176 45	May.....	421 39
June.....	2, 176 55	June.....	4, 232 72
	26, 117 50		26, 117 50

Amount appropriated, \$26,117.50.

Vouchers for expenditures enumerated above have been forwarded to the auditor by our treasurer.

Estimate of funds required from the District for sanitary purposes for fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Item 1. For general sanitary inspection of streets, avenues, alleys, yards, markets, vacant lots, &c., where nuisances injurious to health may exist, and for the removal and abatement of the same. Act Congress, February 21, 1871.

Item 2. To prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the District of Columbia. Act Congress, February 21, 1871.

Item 3. To prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Act Congress, February 21, 1871.

Item 4. To secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, the interment, disinterment, and transportation of the dead, in and through the District. Act Congress, June 23, 1874.

Item 5. The transportation beyond the limits of the District of house-offs, night-soil, and dead animals. Act Congress, February 21, 1871.

Item 6. To prevent the introduction and spread of infectious and contagious diseases. Act legislative assembly, June 19, 1872.

Item 7. The draining of lots bordering on public or private sewers. Act legislative assembly, August 21, 1872.

Item 8. Collection of garbage in cities of Washington and Georgetown, and suburbs thereof. Order of Commissioners District Columbia, March 19, 1875.

In view of the historical statements herein made, and the suggestions with regard to boards of health and legislation pertaining thereto, I respectfully submit that the sanitary interests of the District of Columbia can, in my judgment, be more largely and thoroughly conserved under such laws as now exist touching this subject, than by legislation of any other character, and I would urge the incorporation of such legislation in any bill passed by Congress for the organization and establishment of a government for the District.

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The BOARD OF HEALTH,
District of Columbia.

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November.....	2, 176 45	November.....	2, 186 00
December.....	2, 176 45	December.....	1, 896 95
January.....	2, 176 45	January.....	2, 457 43
February.....	2, 176 45	February.....	2, 267 76
March.....	2, 176 45	March.....	1, 077 91
April.....	2, 176 45	April.....	3, 129 35
May.....	2, 176 45	May.....	421 39
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	<hr/> 26, 117 50		<hr/> 26, 117 50

Amount appropriated, \$26,117.50.

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Item 4. To secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, the interment, disinterment, and transportation of the dead, in and through the District. Act Congress, June 23, 1874.

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Item 7. The draining of lots bordering on public or private sewers. Act legislative assembly, August 21, 1872.

Item 8. Collection of garbage in cities of Washington and Georgetown, and suburbs thereof. Order of Commissioners District Columbia, March 19, 1875.

Item 9. The burial of deceased paupers. Order of Commissioners District Columbia, September 8, 1874.

Required for items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.....	\$26, 117 50
Required for item 8.....	20, 000 00
Required for item 9.....	1, 000 00
Total.....	47, 117 50

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

T. S. VERDI,
C. C. COX,
J. M. LANGSTON,
D. W. BLISS,
JOHN MARBURY, JR.,

Board of Health District Columbia.

The Hon. COMMISSIONERS,
District of Columbia.

3.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF HEALTH,
Washington, November 15, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith synopsis of the operations of the secretary's office for the year ending September 30, 1876:

Letters received.....	1, 480
Replied to, by indorsement.....	458
Letters written and recorded.....	439
Referred to health-officer.....	187
Other references.....	271

Ninety-six meetings have been held during the year, and the proceedings had at same duly recorded.

Copies of reports of special committees on the matter of the ventilation of the hall of the House of Representatives and the condition of Potomac water are presented herewith for publication, and attention invited to the same.

Very respectfully,

CHRIS. C. COX, M. D.,
Secretary.

T. S. VERDI, M. D.,
President.

4.—REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, from appropriation by Congress, act March 3, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Date.	From whom received.	Appropriated.	
		By Congress.	By District of Columbia.
July 24, 1875	Treasurer of the United States	\$4,000 00	
July 28, 1875	Treasurer of the District of Columbia		\$2,176 45
Aug. 23, 1875	do.		2,176 45
Aug. 28, 1875	Treasurer of the United States	2,117 50	
Sept. 29, 1875	do.	3,000 00	
Sept. 29, 1875	Treasurer of the District of Columbia		2,176 45
Oct. 29, 1875	do.		2,176 45
Oct. 29, 1875	Treasurer of the United States	2,000 00	
Nov. 6, 1875	do.	2,000 00	
Nov. 23, 1875	Treasurer of the District of Columbia		2,176 45
Dec. 3, 1875	Treasurer of the United States	2,000 00	
Dec. 23, 1875	do.	1,000 00	
Dec. 23, 1875	Treasurer of the District of Columbia		2,176 45
Jan. 7, 1876	Treasurer of the United States	1,000 00	
Jan. 27, 1876	do.	2,000 00	
Jan. 31, 1876	Treasurer of the District of Columbia		2,176 45
Feb. 28, 1876	do.		2,176 45
Feb. 29, 1876	Treasurer of the United States	1,000 00	
Mar. 31, 1876	do.	2,000 00	
Mar. 31, 1876	Treasurer of the District of Columbia		2,176 45
Apr. 28, 1876	Treasurer of the United States	2,000 00	
Apr. 30, 1876	Treasurer of the District of Columbia		2,176 45
May 29, 1876	Treasurer of the United States	2,000 00	
May 31, 1876	Treasurer of the District of Columbia		2,176 45
June 28, 1876	do.		2,176 55
	Totals.....	26,117 50	26,117 50
	Total appropriation for fiscal year.....	\$52,235 00	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Appropriation.	
			By Congress.	District of Columbia.
1875.				
July 7	Washington Gas-Light Company	Gas.		\$3 50
	Caroline West	Washing		2 52
	Allison Nailor, jr.	Horse-hire		7 00
	Alfred Gardiner	do.		5 00
	The Critic	Advertising		4 50
	Chronicle Publishing Company	do.		7 50
	Evening Star	do.		7 00
	National Republican	do.		6 75
	Hooe Bros. & Co.	Carpet-lining		15 00
	Keenebec Ice Company	Ice		6 40
	John C. Hogan	Awning		3 20
	L. Rice	Repairs		5 43
	J. W. Burkart	Salary		16 00
	D. S. Jones	Postage		5 00
9	Sunday Herald	Advertising		6 00
	C. G. Thorn	Hose, pipe, &c		2 50
13	J. C. Wall	Postage		10 00
	Georgetown Courier	Advertising		3 50
14	Thomas Taylor	Disinfectants		24 20
15	W. D. Stewart	Salary		30 00
27	Warren Choate & Co	Stationery	\$175 23	

Disbursements—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Appropriation.	
			By Congress.	District of Columbia.
1875.				
July 27	C. Schneider	Keys	\$4 75	
	W. H. & O. H. Morrison	Books	12 50	
29	J. C. Wall	Postage	10 00	
	Pay of employes	July, 1875	2,694 48	
31	James Miller	Laborer	49 00	
	Andrew Elliott	do	49 00	
	John Wells	do	52 50	
	Patrick Hawkins	do	50 75	
	J. C. McGinn	Salary	62 00	
	H. D. Beam	Professional services	170 00	
Aug. 4	Caroline West	Washing		\$2 34
5	Republican job-office	Printing	76 50	
6	Kennebec Ice Company	Ice	9 30	
	S. M. & H. C. Jones	Forage	11 22	
	Washington Gas-Light Company	Gas	2 25	
	Thomas C. Wilson	Rent	110 00	
	J. J. Gleason & Co	Forage	20 03	
	Washington Journal	Advertising	3 50	
	H. F. Turner & Co	Transportation of offal		625 00
12	Lewis Allen	Work	1 00	
	Washington Tribune	Advertising	1 50	
	H. Michalis	Repairs	4 50	
	J. T. Springman	do	7 35	
	W. M. Hall	Labor	15 00	
13	Charles L. Hulse	Postage	10 00	
	J. L. Gineck	Printing	30 00	
20	J. H. Weirick	Postage		5 00
24	S. D. Castleman	Disinfectants	17 10	
	M. Foley	Labor	1 50	
	George McKinney	do	3 50	
27	C. L. Hulse	Postage	10 00	
	A. H. Whiting	Stationery	9 55	
	Summerscales & Co.	Lumber	12 00	
31	B. F. French	Stationery	245 50	
	J. C. McGinn	Salary	82 00	
	A. E. Boone	do	28 00	
	John Wells	Laborer	35 88	
	Patrick Hawkins	do	35 87	
	Andrew Elliott	do	35 87	
	James Miller	do	35 00	
	J. C. Wall	Salary	116 67	
	Pay of employes	August, 1875		2,746 91
Sept. 1	Republican job-office	Printing	66 00	
	S. M. & H. C. Jones	Forage	42 29	
	H. F. Turner & Co.	Transportation of offal	625 00	
2	Thomas C. Wilson	Rent	110 00	
	J. T. Springman	Repairs	12 45	
	Caroline West	Washing	2 34	
4	Kennebec Ice Company	Ice	9 30	
	Washington Gas-Light Company	Gas	3 00	
	A. K. Browne	Professional services	85 00	
15	Odorless Excavating Apparatus Co.	Night-soil barrels	535 68	
	R. W. Barker	Furniture	45 00	
17	C. L. Hulse	Postage	10 00	
18	Gas Apparatus Company	Gas-machine	100 00	
24	J. J. Bogan	Map	10 00	
	Charles B. Davidge	Messenger	5 00	
	D. S. Jones	Postage		3 00
29	Pay of employes	September, 1875	2,658 32	
30	C. H. Snow	Salary	100 00	
	F. P. Sawyer	Transportation of night-soil		1,666 66
	Georgetown Courier	Advertising		5 00
	Chronicle Publishing Company	do		9 50
	Sunday Herald	do		8 00
	Edward Martin	Repairs		66 60
	C. Schneider	do		2 95
	J. W. Boteler & Bro.	Furniture		47 99
	Thomas C. Wilson	Rent		110 00
Oct. 2	H. F. Turner & Co.	Transportation of offal		625 00
	S. M. & H. C. Jones	Forage		40 50
	Maine & Bro.	Horse-hire		7 50
	Washington Journal	Advertising		7 00
	Amelia Elliott	Washing		2 52
	C. L. Hulse	Postage		10 00
	A. E. Boone	Salary		30 00

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

21

Disbursements—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Appropriation.	
			By Con- gress.	District of Columbia.
1875. Oct. 2	C. B. Davidge	Salary		\$7 00
	W. A. Beamant	do	\$13 00	
	J. W. Burkart	do	5 00	
	Andrew Elliott	Laborer	47 25	
	Patrick Hawkins	do	45 50	
	A. E. Boone	Salary	40 00	
	John Wells	Laborer	47 25	
	James Miller	do	45 50	
	H. D. Beam	Professional services	110 00	
	National Republican	Advertising	8 75	
	Republican job-office	Printing	62 00	
11	D. S. Jones	Postage		3 00
	J. C. McGinn	Salary		39 00
12	C. B. Davidge	do		8 00
	Washington Gas-Light Company	Gas		5 00
22	A. H. Whiting	Stationery		120 15
	J. W. Burkart	Salary		30 00
23	William Ricks	Laborer		5 75
26	C. L. Hulse	Postage		10 00
30	Pay-roll of employés	October, 1875		2,040 47
	G. C. Maynard	Repairs		102 50
	Thomas C. Wilson	Rent		110 00
	D. S. Jones	Salary	150 00	
	J. H. Weirick	do	116 66	
	C. L. Hulse	do	116 66	
	M. R. Hook	do	100 00	
	R. P. Brooks	do	75 00	
	George W. Lane	do	45 00	
	Evening Star Company	Advertising	8 25	
	H. Michaelis	Repairs	2 75	
	S. M. & H. C. Jones	Forage	29 00	
	The Critic	Advertising	7 13	
	Kennebec Ice Company	Ice	9 00	
	Thomas Taylor	Disinfectant	13 00	
	Warren Choate & Co.	Books	34 70	
	J. C. Parker	Stationery	47 90	
	D. Appleton & Co.	Subscription	5 00	
	J. T. Springman	Repairs	16 90	
	William Rutherford	Oil	1 10	
	Hoe Bros. & Co.	Furniture	2 50	
	Capital Publishing Company	Advertising	8 00	
	Republican job-office	Printing	42 50	
	A. H. Whiting	Stationery	18 00	
	W. W. Burdette & Co.	Carpets	46 13	
	H. F. Turner & Co.	Transportation of offal	625 00	
	A. J. Joyce	Repairs	94 50	
Nov. 2	J. W. Burkart	Salary	28 00	
	Patrick Hawkins	Laborer	45 50	
	John Wells	do	22 75	
	James Miller	do	45 50	
	A. Elliott	do	45 00	
	A. E. Boone	Salary	100 00	
8	Benjamin F. French	Blank books	669 05	
	H. D. Beam	Professional services	60 00	
9	Odorless Excavating Apparatus Company	Night-soil barrels	263 04	
	W. B. Williams	Carpets	85 27	
	Amelia Elliott	Washing	2 52	
	Dickson & King	Fuel	131 25	
10	J. C. Parker	Stationery	55 13	
	C. Schneider	Keys, &c.	4 50	
	Kennebec Ice Company	Ice	4 65	
15	Lewis Winter	Salary	50 00	
19	R. W. Barker	Repairs	93 00	
20	C. L. Hulse	Postage	10 00	
24	D. S. Jones	Salary	150 00	
	J. H. Weirick	do	116 66	
	C. L. Hulse	do	116 66	
	M. R. Hook	do	100 00	
	R. P. Brooks	do	75 00	
	George W. Lane	do	45 00	
	Pay of employés	November, 1875		1,955 00
	W. D. Mack	Services		10 00
26	H. D. Beam	Professional services		120 00
29	D. S. Jones	Postage		3 00
30	John Wells	Small-pox service		24 50
	Andrew Elliott	Laborer		36 75

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Disbursements—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Appropriation.	
			By Con- gress.	District of Columbia.
1875. Nov. 31	Patrick Hawkins.....	Laborer.....		\$36 75
Dec. 2	Thomas C. Wilson.....	Rent.....	\$110 00	
	H. F. Turner & Co.....	Transportation of offal.....	625 00	
	J. W. McKnight.....	Carpets.....	173 02	
	S. M. & H. C. Jones.....	Forage.....	37 77	
	J. L. Hewitt.....	Repairs.....	19 11	
	J. T. Springman.....	Repairs.....	25 25	
4	A. E. Boone.....	Salary.....	100 00	
	Republican job-office.....	Printing.....	37 00	
	J. C. Hogan.....	Awnings.....	14 00	
	B. W. Reed & Son.....	Supplies.....	13 65	
	Amelia Elliott.....	Washing.....	2 34	
10	Chronicle Publishing Company.....	Printing reports.....	70 00	
	Kennebec Ice Company.....	Ice.....	4 50	
	C. L. Hulse.....	Postage.....	10 00	
17	H. B. Fry.....	Salary.....	50 00	
	R. P. Brooks.....	Gas and repairs.....	26 50	
	Washington Gas-Light Company.....	Repairs.....	8 06	
	D. Rice.....	Salary.....	150 00	
23	D. S. Jones.....	do.....	116 66	
	J. H. Weirick.....	do.....	116 66	
	C. L. Hulse.....	do.....	100 00	
	M. R. Hook.....	do.....	100 00	
	A. E. Boone.....	do.....	45 00	
	G. W. Lane.....	do.....		
	Pay of employes.....	December, 1875.....		1,729 32
	D. S. Jones.....	Postage.....		83 00
	H. D. Dean.....	Professional services.....		33 25
24	Andrew Elliott.....	Laborer.....		31 50
	Patrick Hawkins.....	do.....		14 88
	John Wells.....	Small-pox service.....		
27	H. B. Fry.....	Salary.....	50 00	
	R. P. Brooks.....	do.....	37 50	
	L. Eisinger.....	do.....	100 00	
	W. W. Burdette.....	Matting.....	6 37	
	W. H. & O. H. Morrison.....	Book.....	6 59	
	H. I. Gregory.....	Repairs.....	20 00	
1876. Jan. 3	C. L. Hulse.....	Salary.....	95 00	
	A. E. Boone.....	do.....	80 00	
	M. R. Hook.....	do.....	80 00	
	J. C. Ray.....	Repairs.....	5 45	
5	L. E. Dudley.....	Salary.....		32 00
	C. Schneider.....	Repairs.....	2 50	
6	A. W. Barker.....	do.....	45 75	
	W. Rapley.....	do.....	12 00	
	S. M. & H. C. Jones.....	Forage.....	24 18	
	J. T. Springman.....	Repairs.....	6 50	
	Georgetown Courier.....	Advertising.....	10 00	
	Kennebec Ice Company.....	Services.....	4 65	
	G. W. Lane.....	Transportation of offal.....	7 50	
8	H. F. Turner & Co.....	Transportation of offal.....	625 00	
	Thomas C. Wilson.....	Rent.....	110 00	
	Frank Philp.....	Books.....	2 50	
	Amelia Elliott.....	Washing.....	2 34	
	Washington Gas-Light Company.....	Gas.....	9 00	
	Republican job-office.....	Printing.....	34 00	
	Samuel Bootes.....	Draughting.....	250 00	
	L. Eisinger.....	Salary.....		110 00
	C. L. Hulse.....	Postage.....		10 00
15	J. C. Parker.....	Stationery.....	28 00	
	Sunday Herald.....	Advertising.....	19 00	
	Union Printing Company.....	do.....	10 00	
	Capital Publishing Company.....	do.....	18 00	
	L. E. Dudley.....	Salary.....	44 00	
19	Washington Journal.....	Advertising.....	15 00	
22	W. H. Boyd.....	Directories.....	15 00	
	National Republican.....	Advertising.....	20 25	
	Chronicle Publishing Company.....	do.....	21 25	
	L. E. Dudley.....	Salary.....	16 00	
29	H. F. Turner & Co.....	Transportation of offal.....	625 00	
	J. C. Ray.....	Repairs.....	5 90	
	C. L. Hulse.....	Postage.....	10 00	
	B. F. French.....	Blank books, &c.....	628 40	
	Evening Star Company.....	Subscription.....	4 50	
	Pay of employes.....	January, 1876.....		2,305 43

Disbursements—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Appropriation.	
			By Con- gress.	District of Columbia.
1876.				
Feb. 2	H. D. Beam	Professional services.....	\$60 50	
3	J. C. Ray	Repairs	2 45	
	Andrew Elliott	Laborer	39 00	
	John Wells	Small-pox service	25 50	
	W. H. Hawkins	Laborer	37 50	
5	L. H. Schneider	Lock	4 75	
	Kennebec Ice Company	Ice	4 65	
	Washington Gas-Light Company	Gas	6 50	
	Thomas C. Wilson	Rent	110 00	
	Republican job-office	Printing	62 50	
	S. M. & H. C. Jones	Forage	27 82	
6	Amelia Elliott	Washing	3 00	
8	J. H. Weirick	Postage		\$3 00
14	J. T. Springman	Repairs	5 00	
	The Critic	Advertising	3 25	
	A. H. Whiting	Stationery	20 05	
	H. R. Miles	Repairs	16 00	
	C. L. Hulse	Postage	10 00	
	Do.	do	24 20	
16	Do.	do	10 00	
19	L. B. Hadley	Salary		52 60
29	Pay of employes	February, 1876		2,211 36
Mar. 1	Andrew Elliott	Laborer	29 25	
	John Wells	do	43 50	
	Patrick Hawkins	do	30 75	
2	D. C. Forney	Printing	71 68	
3	William Rutherford	Oil	1 22	
	J. T. Springman	Repairs	9 88	
	S. M. & H. C. Jones	Forage	22 17	
	B. F. French	Stationery	40 50	
4	H. F. Turner & Co.	Transportation of offal	625 00	
	Thomas C. Wilson	Rent	110 00	
	J. H. Bradley	Professional services	150 00	
8	H. D. Beam	do	45 00	
10	Republican job-office	Printing	76 00	
11	Washington Gas-Light Company	Gas	5 00	
	G. W. Lane	Repairs	1 00	
	Amelia Elliott	Washing	1 44	
	Kennebec Ice Company	Ice	4 35	
	Allen Jones	Small-pox service	3 00	
	William Wilcoxon	do	5 75	
18	George W. Lane	Repairs	4 25	
	William F. Gibbons	Towels	8 00	
	A. R. S. Foote	Salary	50 00	
25	D. Jackson	Provisions, (small-pox service.)	1 82	
	Mayfield & Heister	Fuel	2 62	
31	J. H. Weirick	Postage	2 00	
	Pay of employes	March, 1876	2,011 66	
	M. R. Hook	Salary	100 00	
	G. H. Reid	do		82 19
	E. B. Bliss	do		83 87
	W. H. Chase	do		72 35
	H. D. Beam	Professional services		67 00
	Thomas C. Wilson	Rent		110 00
	H. F. Turner & Co.	Transportation of offal		625 00
	George W. Lane	Repairs		2 50
Apr. 3	D. S. Jones	Postage		2 00
	W. H. Hawkins	Salary, laborer		21 00
	Andrew Elliott	do		21 00
	John Wells	do		34 50
4	R. Beresford	Printing		3 00
	Perry Brothers	Flannel, (small-pox service.)		5 70
	J. T. Springman	Repairs		3 50
	J. D. McGill	Subscription		2 00
	G. C. Maynard	Repairs		1 50
	W. J. Murtagh	Printing		63 00
	S. M. & H. C. Jones	Forage		24 07
8	M. Shea	Filling lots		46 50
	Amelia Elliott	Washing		1 44
10	C. L. Hulse	Postage		10 00
	Washington Gas-Light Company	Gas		6 25
	Kennebec Ice Company	Ice		4 65
	B. W. Reed & Co.	Matches		2 50
13	William Whalen	Gas-fitting		9 30

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Disbursements—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Appropriation.	
			By Congress.	District of Columbia.
1875.				
Apr. 20	D. S. Jones	Postage		\$2 00
21	Allen Jones	Laborer		1 50
	H. A. Martin & Son	Vaccine virus		30 00
	William McLean	Lumber		10 10
	Robbins & Lewis	Vaccine virus		22 75
	J. C. Parker	Stationery		32 10
	J. McDermott & Brother	Repairs		35 00
	J. C. Parker	Stationery		16 25
25	C. L. Hulse	Postage		10 00
29	W. J. Murtagh	Printing		66 00
	Amelia Elliott	Washing		1 00
	W. H. Chase	Salary		3 25
	D. Appleton & Co.	Books		2 00
	Pay of pound-men	April, 1876		78 00
	Pay of employes	do		2,411 66
	H. D. Beam	Professional services	\$20 00	
	J. T. Springman	Repairs	32 95	
	Thomas C. Wilson	Rent	110 00	
	S. M. & H. C. Jones	Forage	27 32	
	H. F. Turner & Co.	Transportation of offal	625 00	
May 4	Ben. F. French	Stationery	130 60	
	H. A. Martin & Son	Vaccine virus		22 50
	Ben. F. French	Blank books		208 50
5	Washington Gas-Light Company	Gas		5 50
	Western Union Telegraph Company	Telegrams		2 51
12	D. S. Jones	Postage		2 00
	Evening Star Company	Subscription		1 75
	A. H. Whiting	Stationery		14 90
13	J. C. Hogan	Postage		5 72
	John Marbury, jr.	Awning		10 00
	C. Schneider	Repairs		3 50
19	Jno. Keyworth & Bro.	Sundries		9 00
23	H. Hammerslag	Fixtures		14 75
	Dickson & King	Fuel		4 00
26	W. J. Murtagh	Printing		50 00
29	Pay of employes	May, 1876	2,455 08	
	Pay of pound-men	do	160 00	
31	H. D. Beam	Professional services	35 00	
June 2	D. S. Jones	Postage	5 00	
	Thomas C. Wilson	Rent	110 00	
	J. T. Springman	Repairs	11 50	
	S. M. & H. C. Jones	Forage	25 27	
	H. F. Turner & Co.	Transportation of offal		625 00
6	Kennebec Ice Company	Ice	6 84	
	Washington Gas-Light Company	Gas	3 38	
12	D. S. Jones	Postage	5 00	
	Amelia Elliott	Washing		1 44
14	Edward Martin	Repairs	32 00	
19	D. S. Jones	Postage	7 00	
21	The Sanitarian	Subscription	2 25	
	National Republican	do	1 75	
23	B. F. French	Stationery	60 00	
25	H. F. Turner & Co.	Transportation of offal		625 00
	Pay of employes	June, 1876		2,511 66
29	Thomas C. Wilson	Rent	109 20	
30	S. M. & H. C. Jones	Forage		31 19
	H. D. Beam	Professional services		105 00
	Pay of pound-men	June, 1876		214 00
	J. T. Springman	Repairs		17 45
July 3	W. J. Murtagh	Printing		50 00
	D. S. Jones	Postage		2 98
5	N. B. Fugitt	Lumber		7 04
	Washington Gas-Light Company	Gas		2 25
24	Kennebec Ice Company	Ice		9 21
	J. C. Parker	Stationery		4 20
	C. Schneider	Repairs		1 50
	Totals		26,117 50	26,117 50
	Total appropriation for fiscal year			\$52,235 00

Vouchers for all expenditures as itemized above have been forwarded to the proper accounting-officers of the Government.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MARBURY, JR.,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:

J. M. LANGSTON.
D. W. BLISS.
Committee.

Dr. T. S. VERDI,
President Board of Health.

5.—REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR, BOARD OF HEALTH,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I present herewith my second annual report since the enforcement of the regulations governing the subject of vital statistics in the District of Columbia, which, in my judgment, has secured a full and correct record of deaths and interments of the dead, and a more nearly correct record of births and marriages, than is secured in other localities in this country less favored by comprehensive legislation and legal control of this subject.

I am gratified to notice that the importance of vital statistics is becoming more fully appreciated in this community, as the requirements of the laws governing the subject are secured, and the invaluable data for testamentary evidence and protective measures against the incursion of preventable disease are placed within reach of the people.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the accompanying tables, which present a full and complete statistical record of the births and marriages reported to this office, and the total mortality for the year ending September 30, 1876.

Table No. 1 exhibits the total number of births reported during the past year, which was 4,285, (370 more than were reported last year.) Of this number 55 were twin births—32 white and 23 colored.

Of the whole number, 2,568 were white and 1,717 colored; 2,184 were males and 2,101 females, of which 1,290 were white males, 1,278 white females, 894 colored males, and 823 colored females. The percentage of births to the total population was 2.678, or at the rate of 26.781 per 1,000, an increase of 2.234 per 1,000 over last year.

The percentage of white births to the white population was 2.223, or at the rate of 22.330 per 1,000, while the percentage of colored births to the colored population was 3.815, or at the rate of 38.155 per 1,000, which exhibits the fact that the percentage of births (reported) of the colored population was 1.582 per cent. in excess of the white. This comparative increase in the number of births (reported) may be attributed, first, to the natural growth of the District, and, second, to the more rigid enforcement of the regulations governing this subject.

Table No. 2 exhibits the total number of still-births for the year by sex and color, with percentages, and also the number by sex and color per 1,000 inhabitants. The number of still-births reported was 379, (9 less than last year,) of which number 143 were of white parentage, and 236 of colored. The same causes and conditions obtain to produce these

results, which were fully set forth in my last annual report, and they can only be remedied by a liberal education of the masses to a higher standard of social life and a strict compliance with sanitary regulations.

Table No. 3 exhibits the total number of certificates of marriages received in this office for record during the year, with percentages by color, also number per 1,000 inhabitants. There were received 752 certificates, (58 more than last year,) of which number 348 were white and 404 colored. This number probably represents not more than one-third of the whole number of marriages solemnized in the District during the year, again exhibiting the mortifying fact that the clergy are neglectful of an important duty, involving the interests not only of the contracting parties, but of the public generally, and will not comply with the requirements of the law unless compelled by its stern enforcement.

The total number of deaths registered for the twelve months ending September 30, 1876, was 4,246, (106 less than last year,) being 2.654 per cent. of the total population, or 26.537 per 1,000. Of this number, 2,153 were white, being 1.872 per cent. of the white population and 50.706 per cent. of the total mortality, and 2,093 were colored, being 4.651 per cent. of the colored population and 49.294 per cent. of the total mortality.

Of the whole number, 1,137 were white males, 1,016 were white females, 1,041 were colored males, and 1,052 were colored females.

Table No. 4 exhibits the total mortality from all causes during the year by classes and orders in each period of life, showing nativities, color, sex, and percentage of each disease, class, and order to total mortality.

By reference to this table it will be observed that the number of deaths from zymotic causes was 1,057, (48 less than last year,) 6.066 per 1,000, or 24.894 per cent. of the total mortality, a remarkably low rate from these causes when compared with that of other cities where a correct record of deaths is obtained; and, notwithstanding the natural increase of population, there is a gratifying reduction of deaths from these causes as compared with last year, which, in my judgment, is largely attributable to the rigorous enforcement of sanitary laws.

The number of deaths from miasmatic disease, order No. 1 of this class, was 930, 21.903 per cent. of the total mortality, and 5.812 per 1,000 inhabitants. Of the deaths from this cause, 511 were white, or 0.444 per cent. of the white population, and 419 were colored, or 0.931 per cent. of the colored population, again showing more than double the relative proportion of deaths from this order among the colored population. The total number of deaths from constitutional diseases was 947, (16 more than last year,) 22.303 per cent. of the total mortality, or 5.919 per 1,000 inhabitants. Of this number, 451 were white, or 0.391 per cent. of the white population, and 496 were colored, or 1.122 per cent. of the colored population, showing that in this community there is nearly three times as large a percentage of deaths from constitutional maladies among the colored as among the white population.

The total number of deaths from local diseases was 1,688, (38 less than last year, 39.755 per cent. of the total mortality, or 10.550 per 1,000. Of this number, 856 were white, or 0.744 per cent. of the white population, and 832 were colored, or 1.849 per cent. of the colored population. The greater number of deaths occurring in this class was from causes enumerated in orders nervous, respiratory, and digestive, which together were 1,433, or 84.888 per cent. of the total mortality in this class.

The total number of deaths from causes classified under developmental was 436, (2 less than last year,) 10.269 per cent. of the total

mortality, or 2.725 per 1,000. Of this number, 229 were white, or 0.199 per cent. of the white population, and 207 were colored, or 0.460 per cent. of the colored population. The total number of deaths from violence was 118, (34 less than last year,) 2.779 per cent. of the total mortality, or 0.737 per 1,000. Of this number, 54 were white, or 0.047 per cent. of the white population, and 64 were colored, or 0.142 per cent. of the colored population. Among the more prominent causes of death in this class were drowning, burned by coal-oil accidents, and neglect at birth, making in the aggregate 52 deaths from these causes, or 44.068 per cent. of the total mortality from this class.

Table No. 5 exhibits the totals of the several classes and orders, showing white and colored, male and female, nativity, and ages of decedents, and is arranged for convenient reference.

Table No. 6 exhibits the total mortality in classes, by months, quarters, and for the year, showing, by sex and color, the age of decedents, social relations, nativity, duration of residence in the District of Columbia, and duration of last sickness, also a grand aggregation of the number of deaths in all classes, monthly, quarterly, and annual.

It will be observed by reference to this table that the greater number of deaths from zymotic diseases occurred during the months of June, July, and August, being 547, or 51.845 per cent. of the total deaths from this class.

The greater number of deaths from constitutional causes occurred during the months of February, June, and July, being 289, or 30.507 per cent. of the total mortality from this cause, although the difference in the number of deaths from this class of diseases in the several months is not great; it is noticed, however, that the largest number occurred during the months which ushered in the extreme cold and extreme warm weather of the year. The largest number of deaths from local diseases occurred during the months of March, April, and July, being 540, or 32.000 per cent. of the total mortality from this class of causes, of which the large preponderance was from diseases of the respiratory organs, during the months of March and April; and of diseases involving the digestive organs, during the month of July. The largest number of deaths from the class developmental was during the months of March, June, and July, being 161, or 37.066 per cent. of the total mortality from this class. This number is largely represented by the deaths of the extremely old and of new-born infants.

The largest number of deaths from violence occurred during the months of May and July, being 32, or 27.119 per cent. of the total mortality from this cause.

Table No. 7 is a recapitulation by classes, by sex, and color, in each period of life, with percentages.

Table No. 8 exhibits the total mortality by classes and orders, by sex and color, and by months, quarters, and the year.

Table No. 9 shows the mortality from diarrhœal diseases, by sex and color and age of decedents, with percentages. The number of deaths from these causes was 506, (51 more than last year,) 11.917 per cent. of total mortality from all causes. Of this number, 456 were under 5 years of age, being 90.119 per cent. of total mortality from this cause; 341 were children under 1 year of age, or 67.391 per cent. of the mortality from the same cause; 99 were children from 1 to 2 years of age, and 15 from 2 to 3 years; showing how large a proportion of the deaths of children under 5 years of age is caused by diarrhœal diseases, being 47.870 per cent. of the total deaths from zymotic diseases.

Table No. 10 exhibits the mortality of children under five years of

age from all causes, with percentages. The total number of deaths in this period of life was 2,064, (123 less than last year,) 48.610 per cent. of the total mortality for the year. Of this number, 884 were white, or 0.769 per cent. of the white population, and 1,180 were colored, or 2.622 per cent. of the colored population; showing that a great preponderance of the deaths of children under five years of age occurs among the colored population.

Table No. 11 exhibits the number of deaths from phthisis pulmonalis by months, showing nativity, color, age, sex, and duration of residence in the District of Columbia, percentage of mortality in each period of life by sex and color to the mortality from this disease and to the total mortality from all causes. The whole number of deaths from this cause was 595, (16 more than last year,) or 14.013 per cent. of the total mortality, and 3.718 per 1,000 inhabitants; 149 were natives of the District of Columbia, 376 of other parts of the United States, and 79 were foreign-born; 306 were white and 289 colored; 285 were males and 310 were females; 33 had resided in the District of Columbia less than one year, 140 less than five years, 120 from 5 to 10 years, 154 from 10 to 20 years, and 32 unknown. The greatest number of deaths from this cause occurred during the months of February and April, and the greater mortality was between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, being 89, or 14.958 per cent. of the total mortality from this cause.

Table No. 12 exhibits the daily mortality, by sex and color, during the year. By reference to this table it will be observed that the greatest mortality in any one day was 42, which occurred on July 10, and the least number, viz, 3, occurred on the 15th of April. The gradual but steady reduction, year by year, of the death-rate in the District of Columbia, and especially so from zymotic or preventable diseases, since the inauguration by the board of its thorough system of sanitary labor, can but be gratifying to our citizens as well as to the whole country, and is a monument to the faithful and skillful labors of the board of health, and their accomplished corps of employés.

The people of the District have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from epidemics of every character during the past year. The careful system of isolation enforced by the board in all sporadic or imported cases of contagious diseases, together with the system of inspection of premises and warning to families afflicted with infectious diseases, insures exemption from the general prevalence in this community of maladies of this character, and exhibits the great value of an efficient sanitary organ in aggregated communities, and especially so in a cosmopolitan city like the capital of the nation.

A peculiar duty rests upon Congress in the exercise of its authority over the people of this District in enacting suitable sanitary laws, and sustaining by liberal appropriations the authority charged with this important branch of municipal government. With any less effective provisions than these, the invasion of the seat of Government by a formidable epidemic would result in serious disaster to the interests of the state. As evincing the relative success resulting from the sanitary system of our board during the past year, compared with that of the previous year, we find that for the nine months ending June 30, 1876, there were 192 less deaths from all causes than for the same period during the year 1875. According to this ratio, there should have been a decrease during the three months immediately succeeding, (viz, July, August, and September, 1876,) of 64 deaths; while, in fact, there was an increase of 86, owing, it is believed, to the limited appropriation by Congress

which necessitated a reduction of the sanitary force to one-half its original number.

It is to be regretted that, in consequence of the small appropriations available for the use of this office for the present fiscal year, I am unable to present with this report a chart illustrating the actual daily mortality from all causes, and from phthisis pulmonalis and diarrhœal diseases, in the District, for the year, with meteorological observations for the same period. I have, however, presented the daily mortality in Table No. 12 as the best means of remedying this defect.

The present clerical force in my office is inadequate to perform the duties imposed by Congress upon the board of health, viz, to make a full and correct record of vital statistics. It being impossible to transact the current business of the office, and record the births, marriages, and deaths, I have adopted the temporary plan of filing the certificates received, keeping an index for reference to the same, and trust that in the near future more liberal appropriations may render it possible for the registrar to discharge the duties imposed by law.

Very respectfully,

D. W. BLISS, M. D.,

Member of the Board of Health and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The Hon. BOARD OF HEALTH, *District of Columbia.*

TABLE NO. I.—*Report of births in the District of Columbia for the twelve months ending September 30, 1876.*

Month and year.	White.			Colored.			Grand total.	Twin-births.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		White.	Colored.	Total.
October, 1875.....	107	104	211	65	58	123	334	2	2	4
November, 1875.....	98	98	196	60	59	119	315	4	2	6
December, 1875.....	110	127	237	62	59	121	358	2	4	6
January, 1876.....	114	127	241	87	90	177	418	2	2	4
February, 1876.....	128	118	246	91	73	164	410	3	3	6
March, 1876.....	107	102	209	82	88	170	379	2	.....	2
April, 1876.....	85	105	190	71	79	150	340	3	.....	3
May, 1876.....	99	94	193	74	73	147	340	2	4	6
June, 1876.....	93	112	205	81	60	141	346	4	1	5
July, 1876.....	94	101	195	76	60	136	331	3	3	6
August, 1876.....	140	108	248	72	63	135	383	2	1	3
September, 1876.....	115	82	197	73	61	134	331	3	1	4
Total.....	1,290	1,278	2,568	894	823	1,717	4,285	32	23	*55
Percentage to total births by sex and color.....	30.105	29.825	59.930	20.863	19.207	40.070	100.000	.....	.....	.....
Percentage of births to population by color and sex.....	1.122	1.111	2.233	1.987	1.829	3.816	2.678	.028	.051	.034
Births per 1,000 inhabitants.....	11.217	11.113	22.330	19.866	18.289	38.155	26.781	.278	.511	.344

* Included in the total number of births.

TABLE NO. II.—*Report of still-births in the District of Columbia for the twelve months ending September 30, 1876.*

Month and year.	White.			Colored.			Grand total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
October, 1875	9	9	18	15	4	19	37
November, 1875	6	10	16	13	5	18	34
December, 1875	10	6	16	12	10	22	38
January, 1876	5	6	11	8	14	22	33
February, 1876	5	2	7	5	11	16	23
March, 1876	6	2	8	16	11	27	35
April, 1876	3	4	7	9	10	19	26
May, 1876	4	9	13	7	9	16	29
June, 1876	7	1	8	7	15	22	30
July, 1876	12	4	16	15	13	28	44
August, 1876	5	4	9	7	6	13	22
September, 1876	10	4	14	8	6	14	28
Total	82	61	143	122	114	236	379
Percentage to total still-births by sex and color	21.636	16.095	37.731	32.190	30.079	62.269	100.000
Percentage of still-births to population by color and sex .....	.071	.053	.124	.271	.253	.524	.237
Still-births per 1,000 inhabitants .....	.713	.530	1.243	2.711	2.533	5.244	2.368

TABLE NO. III.—*Report of marriages in the District of Columbia for the twelve months ending September 30, 1876.*

Month and year.	White.	Colored.	Total.
October, 1875	28	48	76
November, 1875	41	42	83
December, 1875	24	44	68
January, 1876	27	44	71
February, 1876	39	21	60
March, 1876	37	39	76
April, 1876	14	22	36
May, 1876	19	38	57
June, 1876	30	20	50
July, 1876	20	20	40
August, 1876	49	33	82
September, 1876	20	33	53
Total	348	404	752
Percentage to total marriages by color	46.277	53.723	100.000
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants	3.026	8.978	4.700

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	40 to 45 years.			45 to 50 years.			50 to 55 years.			55 to 60 years.			60 to 65 years.			65 to 70 years.			70 to 75 years.			75 to 80 years.		
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC. Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic</i> .																								
Cholera infantum.....																								
Cholera morbus.....																								
Croup.....				1	1																			
Diarrhea.....																								
Diphtheria.....				1	1		1	2		2						1	1		1					
Dysentery.....																								
Enterocolitis.....				1	2	3	2			1		1				2	1		1			1		
Erysipelas.....																								
Fever, bilious.....																								
Fever, cerebro-spinal.....																								
Fever, congestive.....																								
Fever, intermittent.....				1					1															
Fever, remittent.....																								
Fever, scarlet.....																								
Fever, typhoid.....				2	1		1	1	1															
Fever, typhus.....																								
Fever, typho-malarial.....																								
Measles.....				1	2	1	1			1	2													
Pyæmia.....																								
Septæmia.....																								
Tonsillitis.....																								
Toxæmia.....																								
Varicella.....																								
Whooping-cough.....																								
Total miasmatic diseases.....	4	3	4	4	3	5	8	4	1	5	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	
Order 2.— <i>Enthetic or inoculated</i> .																								
Syphilis.....																								
Syphilis, (congenital).....				1		1									1									
Total enthetic or inoculated.....				1		1									1									

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	NATIVITY.										RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of total mortality from each disease to mortality from						
	District of Columbia.					Other parts of U. S.					Foreign.					Total by color and sex.											
	W.		C.			W.		C.			W.		C.			Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total deaths.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.										
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC.																											
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic.</i>																											
Cholera infantum.....	85	73	61	56		8	10									93	83	69	63		176	132	162	146	308	7,253	
Cholera morbus.....						1	1									2	3	2	2		5	2	4	3	7	1,165	
Group.....	11	17	3	8		1	2									12	19	5	8		31	13	17	27	44	1,036	
Diarrhea.....	20	14	41	38		6	9									29	55	47	40		54	87	76	65	141	3,321	
Diphtheria.....	18	11	2	3		1	1									21	12	3	3		33	6	24	13	30	1,919	
Dysentery.....	3	9	8	7		2	7									7	17	15	11		24	26	22	28	50	1,178	
Enterocolitis.....	8	7	12	15		1	1									9	9	13	17		16	30	22	24	46	1,083	
Erysipelas.....	1	3	4	1		1	1									2	3	4	3		5	7	6	6	12	253	
Fever, bilious.....						1	1									1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	2	.047	
Fever, cerebro-spinal.....	4	6	3	4		1	1									6	6	3	5		12	8	9	11	20	.471	
Fever, congestive.....		2	2	1		1	1									3	3	5	1		6	6	8	4	12	.283	
Fever, intermittent.....	3					1	1									4	4	2	2		4	4	6	2	8	.188	
Fever, remittent.....		2	3	5		6	2									16	20	8	8		6	16	11	11	22	.518	
Fever, scarlet.....	15	18	4	4		1	2									24	32	14	14		56	28	38	46	84	1,978	
Fever, typhoid.....	11	14	4	7		6	9									1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	.024	
Fever, typhus.....						1	1									12	11	7	6		23	13	19	17	36	.848	
Fever, typho-malarial.....		5	3	1		2	2									2	1	1	1		2	1	1	2	3	.071	
Measles.....	1	1				1	1									2	1	1	1		2	1	1	2	3	.071	
Pyæmia.....	1	1				1	1									2	1	1	1		2	1	1	3	3	.024	
Septæmia.....	1	1				1	1									1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	.024	
Tonsillitis.....	1	1	1			1	1									1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	.024	
Toxæmia.....						5	1									1	1	4	5		1	9	4	6	10	.235	
Varicella.....						10	1									8	6	11	10		14	21	19	16	35	.824	
Whooping-cough.....																											
Total miasmatic diseases.....	202	190	166	167		37	47									258	253	219	200		511	419	477	453	930	21,903	
Order 2.—<i>Enthetic or inoculated.</i>																											
Syphilis.....				2			1									1	1	4	5		2	9	5	6	11	.259	
Syphilis, (congenital).....		1	9	4														9	4		1	13	9	5	14	.350	
Total enthetic or inoculated.....		1	9	6			1									1	2	13	9		3	22	14	11	25	.589	

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	NATIVITY.										RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of mortality from each disease to total mortality.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	District of Columbia.					Other parts of U. S.					Foreign.					Total by color and sex.						Total deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		Total by sex.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC. Order 3.— <i>Dietic.</i> Alcoholism { Intemperance { Delirium tremens Inanition Purpura hemorrhagica Total dietic diseases	18	11	13	23	1					2					3	1							4				3	1					4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	NATIVITY.										RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each disease to total mortality.						
	District of Columbia.					Other parts of U. S.					Foreign.					Total by color and sex.											
	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.		F.	Total by sex.	Total deaths.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.								
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.																											
Order 1.— <i>Diathetic.</i>																											
Cancer, stomach.....	1	1					1	1	1	1	3	1				4	3	1	1	1	1	5	4	9	212		
Cancer, thigh.....	1															1						1		1	.024		
Cancer, uterus.....		3		3			4	4	4			2				9	9	7	7	9	7	16	16	377			
Cancer, vagina.....																1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	.023		
Cancerous cachexia.....	9	15	13	19		4	1	4	1			1			2	9	19	14	19	28	33	23	38	2	.047		
Marsupium.....	1			1		2	2	5	4	1					4	4	2	5	5	6	10	9	7	16	1.437		
Rheumatism.....																									.377		
Total diathetic diseases.....	15	25	16	28		6	28	15	19	4	10					25	63	31	47	88	78	56	110	166	3,909		
Order 2.— <i>Tubercular.</i>																											
Abscess, lumbar.....		1						1	1																	.071	
Gangrene, (struma).....																										.023	
Hydrocephalus.....	10	4	9	7		1	2	1	1	1						11	6	9	8	17	17	30	14	34	801		
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	48	44	23	34		60	75	97	135	57	22					165	141	120	169	306	289	255	310	595	14,013		
Scrofula.....	2	3	2	2												2	3	2	2	2	5	4	5	9	2	.012	
Tubercular mesenterica.....	5	7	31	41		1	1	5	1	3						6	8	5	36	42	14	78	42	50	92	2,167	
Tubercular bronchitis.....				5		3																				.188	
Tubercular enteritis.....				1				1	1	1								1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	.047	
Tubercular laryngitis.....	1															1										.023	
Tubercular meningitis.....	4	8	7	4			3	1	1	1						4	11	8	4	15	12	12	15	27	636		
Tubercular peritonitis.....																										.118	
Tuberculosis.....				1		2				1						3				3	1	3	1	4	4	.094	
Total tubercular diseases.....	70	67	77	96		64	82	106	139	58	22					192	171	183	235	363	418	375	406	781	18,394		
Total constitutional class.....	85	92	93	124		70	110	121	158	62	32					217	234	214	282	451	496	431	516	947	32,303		
CLASS III.—LOCAL.																											
Order 1.— <i>Nervous.</i>																											
Abscess of brain.....	1																										.094
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	4	7	3	4		14	14	18	22	15	13					3	33	34	21	26	67	47	54	60	114	2,685	
Apoplexy, cerebral, (insolation).....	1																										.071

TABLE No. IV—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	NATIVITY.										RECAPITULATION.											
	District of Columbia.				Other parts of U. S.				Foreign.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total deaths.	Percentage of mortality from each disease to total mortality.		
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		M.	F.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
CLASS III.—LOCAL.																						
Order 1.—Nervous.																						
Apoplexy, (serous).....		1																2	1	2	4	.004
Atrophy, (spinal).....																					.024	
Congestion of brain.....	12	17	12	5	4	7	3	2	5	1								36	32	68	1.601	
Congestion of brain, (insolation).....					5	1	1		5	1								12	13	25	.353	
Convulsions, (infantile).....	35	37	70	47	1	1	1	2										36	37	73	4.545	
Coup de soleil.....						3	1		2									2	1	3	.141	
Coxsalgia.....			1																1		.024	
Dementia, (chronic).....		1				1															.047	
Dementia, (senile).....						1															.024	
Epilepsy.....	1	2		3	3	4		2	2									6	3	9	.471	
Hemiplegia.....			1						1									1	2	3	.118	
Inflammation of brain.....	3	4	1	8			2	1										3	6	13	.447	
Inflammation of brain, (insolation).....																					.024	
Laryngismus stridulus.....						1												1	1	1	.024	
Locomotor ataxia.....	1					1												2		2	.047	
Mania, acute, (exhaustion from).....																					.024	
Meningitis.....	13	21	11	7	4	1	5	1	3									20	22	42	1.554	
Myelitis.....																					.024	
Paralysis.....	1					1	2	1	2												.188	
Paraplegia.....																					.024	
Pott's disease of spine.....																					.024	
Softening of brain.....	2																				.188	
Softening of spinal cord.....																					.212	
Tetanus, (idiopathic).....		1					3											4	3	7	.094	
Tetanus, (traumatic).....																					.024	
Trismus insensitum.....	9	7	31	29			6	2										10	2	12	.424	
Tumor of brain.....																		1		1	.024	
Total nervous diseases.....	88	98	135	107	42	31	56	39	43	20								173	149	322	15.520	
Order 2.—Circulatory.																						
Aneurism of aorta.....	1																	2		3	5	.071

TABLE No. IV—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

[illegible]

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	NATIVITY.										RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of mortality from each disease to total mortality.					
	District of Columbia.				Other parts of U. S.				Foreign.				Total by color and sex.													
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		Total by color.		Total by sex.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
CLASS III.—LOCAL. Order 4.— <i>Digestive.</i>	1	1					1		1								2	2	1	1	3	3	6	.141		
	3	2					2	2	1	3	2	1	4	6	3	3	10	6	7	9	16	.377				
			1												1						1	1	.034			
	1	1											1	1			2				1	2	.047			
							1		1				1	1			2		1	1	1	2	.047			
													1	1			2		1	1	1	2	.047			
													1	1			2		1	1	1	2	.047			
													1	1			2		1	1	1	2	.047			
Total digestive diseases	20	28	19	14		30	12	17	18	23	15						73	55	36	32	128	68	108	88	196	4.616
Order 5.— <i>Urinary.</i>	2		1			1											3		1	1	3	2	4	1	5	.118
				1					1								1				1	1	1	1	2	.047
																										.024
	1	5	3	1		8	2	2	4	7	2	16	9	5	5	25	10	21	14	35	25	10	21	14	35	.834
		2				2		3	1			2	2	3	1	4	4	5	3	8	4	5	3	8	.188	
												1				1		1		1		1		1	1	.023
												1				1		1		1		1		1	1	.024
												1	1			2		1		3		3		3		.071
Total urinary diseases	3	7	4	2		12	2	6	6	12	2	27	11	10	8	38	18	37	19	56	37	18	37	19	56	1.319
Order 6.— <i>Generative.</i>																										
Total generative diseases		2		1		4			1		1					7		2		9	7	1	9	9	9	.212

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	NATIVITY.										RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of each disease to total mortality.			
	District of Columbia.					Other parts of U. S.					Foreign.					Total by color and sex.						Total deaths.		
	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.	W.		C.		M.			Total by sex.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																								
Order 1.—Children.																								
Hernia.....			1	2												4	1	2	1	1	5	2	1	.024
Icterus neonatorum.....	4															30	18	17	48	32	45	35	80	.165
Premature birth.....	30	18	14	17							1													1.884
Preternatural birth.....		2	3	2												2	2	2	5	3	4	7	1	.165
Spina bifida.....			1															1	1	1	1	1	1	.024
Total developm'l diseases children	57	45	53	42		1									57	45	54	42	102	96	111	87	198	4.663
Order 2.—Women.																								
Abortion.....		1		1						1						1	2	1	1	2		3	1	.071
Chlorosis.....										1						1	1	1	1				3	.023
Hemorrhage, (postpartum).....		1		1						1						3	3	1	3	1		4	4	.094
Hemorrhage, (uterine).....										1							1	1	1	1			1	.024
Metrorrhagia.....										1						1	1	1	1			1	1	.023
Paralysis of heart during labor.....										1						1	1	1	1	1		10	10	.236
Puerperal convulsions.....										2						4	2	4	2	2		6	6	.141
Puerperal fever.....		1		1						1						1	1	1	1	1		2	2	.047
Puerperal mania.....		1		1						1						1	1	1	1	1		2	2	.047
Puerperal metritis.....		1		1						1						1	1	1	1	1		1	1	.024
Puerperal metro-peritonitis.....										1						3	3	8	3	8		11	11	.259
Puerperal peritonitis.....										3						1	3	1	3	4		4	4	.094
Puerperal septemia.....										2						2	2	2	2	2		2	2	.047
Puerperal toxemia.....										1							1	1	1	1		1	1	.023
Rupture of uterus.....										1						1	1	1	1	1		1	1	.024
Suppression mensium.....										1						1	1	1	1	1		2	2	.047
Tedious labor, (exhaustion from).....										1						1	1	1	1	1		2	2	.047
Total developm'l diseases women.		5		6		14		22		6					25	28	25	28			53	53	1.248	
Order 3.—Old age.																								
Debility, (senile).....	1	7	1	1		22		29		32		15			38	40	30	33	78	63	68	73	141	3.321
Gangrene, (senile).....						1		1		1		1			2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	5	.118
Total diseases of age.....	1	7	1	1		23		30		33		16			40	41	31	34	81	65	71	75	146	2.439

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	NATIVITY.										RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of mortality from each disease to total mortality.			
	District of Columbia.					Other parts of U. S.					Foreign.					Total by color and sex.								
	W.		C.		F.	W.		C.		F.	W.		C.		F.	W.		C.		Total by sex.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.		
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																								
Order 4.— <i>Nutrition.</i>																								
Asthenia	1	1	2	1	7	4	8	6	6	2						14	7	10	7	21	17	38	.895	
Atrophy								1											1		1	1	.024	
Total diseases of nutrition	1	1	2	1	7	4	8	7	6	2						14	7	10	8	21	18	39	.919	
Total developmental class.	59	58	56	50	30	41	39	62	22	19						111	118	95	112	229	207	436	10.269	
CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.																								
Order 1.— <i>Accidents and negligence.</i>																								
Burned, (by clothing taking fire from hall gas light)	1								1							1				1		1	.024	
Burned, (by clothing taking fire while ironing)																		1		1		1	.023	
Burned, (by clothing taking fire while playing with fire)				1														1		1		1	.024	
Burned, (by clothing taking fire from candle during fit)										1								1		1		1	.023	
Burned, (by clothing taking fire)		1						1								1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.047	
Burned, (from coal-oil)	1	2	1	2			1	7								1	2	2	9	3	11	14	.330	
Burned, (in house lighted from coal-oil explosion)				2				1										3		3		3	.071	
Concussion of brain, (fall from building)	1															1				1		1	.023	
Concussion of brain, (fall against iron post)			1															1		1		1	.024	
Concussion of brain, (fall from arms of nurse)																								
Concussion of brain, (from blow)	1						1									1		1		1		1	.023	
Concussion of brain, (from being struck by railroad car)																								
Concussion of brain, (from fall)		1			2	2	1									2	3	1		5	1	2	5	.023
Crushed, (by falling of rock at quarry)	1															1				1		1	.024	

TABLE No. IV—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	Under 1 month.			1 to 4 months.			4 to 8 months.			8 to 12 months.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 4 years.			4 to 5 years.		
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.																								
Order 1.— <i>Accidents and negligence.</i>																								
Drowned																								
Drowned, (accidental)																								
Fracture of femur, (fall of bank of earth)																								
Fracture of femurs																								
Fracture of legs and thigh																								
Fracture of skull, (fall from building)																								
Fracture of skull																								
Fracture of skull, (by blow)																								
Fracture of skull, (by fall)																								
Killed by blow on abdomen																								
Killed by lightning																								
Killed by railroad																								
Neglect at birth	1	1	2	7																				
Overlying by mother				1						2														
Poisoned by alcohol																								
Poisoned by caustic potash																								
Poisoned by chloral hydrate																1								
Poisoned by creosote																								
Poisoned by eating matches		1														1								
Poisoned by morphia																								
Scald																1								
Shock from fright																								1
Shock from surgical operation																								
Smothered, (accidental)		1																						
Strangled, (accidental)			2																					
Suffocation, (asphyxia)		1																						
Wound, gunshot																								
Wound, gunshot, (accidental)																								
Total deaths by accidents and negligence	2	3	2	10	1		2			2			1			2	1	2	1			1	1	1

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	Total under 5 years.			5 to 10 years.			10 to 15 years.			15 to 20 years.			20 to 25 years.			25 to 30 years.			30 to 35 years.			35 to 40 years.		
	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
Class V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.																								
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.																								
Drowned.....																								
Drowned (accidental).....																								
Fracture of femur, (fall of bank of earth).....																								
Fracture of femurs.....																								
Fracture of legs and thigh.....																								
Fracture of skull, (fall from building).....																								
Fracture of skull.....																								
Fracture of skull, (by blow).....																								
Fracture of skull, (by fall).....																								
Killed by blow on abdomen.....																								
Killed by lightning.....																								
Killed by railroad.....																								
Neglect at birth.....	1	1	2																					
Overlying by mother.....																								
Poisoned by alcohol.....																								
Poisoned by canstic potash.....																								
Poisoned by chloral hydrate.....																								
Poisoned by creosote.....																								
Poisoned by eating matches.....																								
Poisoned by morphia.....																								
Scald.....																								
Shock from fright.....																								
Shock from surgical operation.....																								
Smothered (accidental).....																								
Strangled (accidental).....																								
Suffocation (asphyxia).....																								
Wound, gunshot.....																								
Wound, gunshot (accidental).....																								
Total deaths by accidents and negligence.....	8	6	4	16	2			5	5	1	3	4	1			2		3	2	3	1	4	5	1

TABLE No. IV—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	40 to 45 years.			45 to 50 years.			50 to 55 years.			55 to 60 years.			60 to 65 years.			65 to 70 years.			70 to 75 years.			75 to 80 years.		
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.																								
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.																								
Drowned.....	2	1											1			1								
Drowned, (accidental).....																								
Fracture of femur, (fall of bank of earth).....																								
Fracture of femurs.....																								
Fracture of legs and thigh.....																								
Fracture of skull, (fall from building).....																								
Fracture of skull.....																								
Fracture of skull, (by blow).....																								
Fracture of skull, (by fall).....																								
Killed by blow on abdomen.....																								
Killed by lightning.....																								
Killed by railroad.....																								
Neglect at birth.....																								
Overlying by mother.....																								
Poisoned by alcohol.....																								
Poisoned by caustic potash.....																								
Poisoned by chloral hydrate.....																								
Poisoned by creosote.....																								
Poisoned by eating matches.....																								
Poisoned by morphia.....																								
Scald.....																								
Shock from fright.....																								
Shock from surgical operation.....																								
Smothered, (accidental).....																								
Strangled, (accidental).....																								
Suffocation, (asphyxia).....																								
Wound, gunshot.....																								
Wound, gunshot, (accidental).....																								
Total deaths by accidents and negligence.....	2	2	1	1	1	1				2			2			1	2	1						

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	SACTIVITY.										RECAPITULATION.										Percentage of mortality from each disease to total mortality.				
	District of Columbia.				Other parts of U. S.						Foreign.				Total by color and sex.										
	W.		C.		M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	W.	M.	F.	C.	Total by sex.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.																M.		F.	M.	F.	M.
CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.																									
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.																									
Drowned.....	1					2					1					4					4			.094	
Drowned, (accidental).....	2		3			4	1				3					9	1				10	10	3	.471	
Fracture of femur, (fall of bank of earth).....																									
Fracture of femurs.....						1										1					1			.024	
Fracture of legs and thigh.....																								.024	
Fracture of skull, (fall from building).....						1										1					1			.024	
Fracture of skull.....						1										1					1	2		.047	
Fracture of skull, (by blow).....						1										1					1	2		.047	
Fracture of skull, (by fall).....						1										1					1	2		.047	
Fracture of skull, (by fall).....						1										1					1	2		.02	
Killed by blow on abdomen.....																								.024	
Killed by lightning.....																1					1			.024	
Killed by railroad.....											1													.024	
Neglect at birth.....	1	1														1					1			.259	
Overlying by mother.....			2													1					2			.071	
Poisoned by alcohol.....	1															1					1	2		.024	
Poisoned by caustic potash.....																								.024	
Poisoned by chloral hydrate.....						1	1									1					1			.047	
Poisoned by creosote.....																								.023	
Poisoned by eating matches.....	1															1					1			.024	
Poisoned by morphia.....		1														1					1			.047	
Scald.....	1															1					1			.047	
Shock from fright.....																								.024	
Shock from surgical operation.....																								.024	
Smothered, (accidental).....	1						1									1					1			.094	
Strangled, (accidental).....																								.047	
Suffocation, (asphyxia).....																								.047	
Wound, gunshot.....	1						1									1					1	1	1		.047
Wound, gunshot, (accidental).....																1					1			.023	
Total deaths by accidents and negligence.....	15	7	8			13	5	15	15		6	1	1	....	34	13	24	35	47	59	58	48	106	2,496

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,

REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	Under 1 month.			1 to 4 months.			4 to 8 months.			8 to 12 months.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 4 years.			4 to 5 years.										
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.																																
Order 2.—Homicide.																																
By stabbing																																
By fracture of skull																																
Fracture of skull by blow																																
Infanticide	3	2							1																							
Total homicidal deaths	3	2							1																							
Order 3.—Suicide.																																
By poison, (landanum)																																
By poison, (aconite)																																
Total suicidal deaths																																
Total violent class	2	6	2	12	1		2		3	1		1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
Grand total from all causes	106	87	145	121	65	75	86	88	82	69	106	78	55	59	82	71	88	86	117	126	31	27	45	49	14	16	20	24	11	13	6	13

TABLE No. IV.—Continued.
 CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
 REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	Total under 5 years.			5 to 10 years.			10 to 15 years.			15 to 20 years.			20 to 25 years.			25 to 30 years.			30 to 35 years.			35 to 40 years.			
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		
CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS. Order 2.—Homicide.																									
Order 3.—Suicide.																									
Total suicidal deaths																									
Total violent class	8	9	4	19	2		5	1	3	4	2	3	5	1	4	2	3	2	4	1	4	5	1	1	1
Grand total from all causes	452	432	607	573	37	32	34	35	19	24	17	19	25	29	54	39	32	43	65	50	44	41	48	58	42

TABLE No. IV--Continued.

CONSOLIDATED ABSTRACT OF DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM ALL CAUSES,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

[illegible]

TABLE No. V.
RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES AND ORDERS.

AGE OF DECEASED.

Classes and orders.	Under 1 month.				1 to 4 months.				4 to 8 months.				8 to 12 months.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.—Zymotic diseases.....	21	15	24	14	35	40	37	46	34	33	27	33	37	50	47	39	48	13	12	17	11	6	9	8	5			
II.—Constitutional diseases.....	2	2	2	4	6	11	7	8	12	6	3	11	8	12	9	11	27	25	5	4	8	14	2	1	1	10		
III.—Local diseases.....	33	26	71	54	18	24	31	33	27	24	46	34	19	20	41	25	29	37	51	52	11	10	18	23	6	11	8	
IV.—Developmental diseases.....	48	38	46	39	7	5	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
V.—Violent deaths.....	2	6	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
I.—Orders:	10	9	11	7	29	36	30	36	39	35	40	33	30	25	32	30	49	44	36	43	13	12	17	10	6	9	6	5
1.—Miasmatic diseases.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2.—Etiotic or inoculated diseases.....	8	5	3	6	6	3	5	7	4	4	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3.—Dietic diseases.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4.—Parasitic diseases.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
II.—Orders:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1.—Dietetic diseases.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2.—Tubercular diseases.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
III.—Orders:	24	20	64	48	10	10	9	9	10	15	17	10	11	15	18	10	14	13	16	17	4	5	7	4	1	1	3	
1.—Diseases of nervous system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2.—Diseases of circulatory system.....	4	2	5	4	4	11	15	22	11	6	27	21	6	2	22	10	12	10	28	33	6	4	8	14	3	4	6	
3.—Diseases of respiratory system.....	4	4	1	2	1	2	6	2	5	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	
4.—Diseases of digestive system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5.—Diseases of urinary system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6.—Diseases of generative system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7.—Diseases of locomotory system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8.—Locomotory (osseous) diseases.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
IV.—Orders:	48	38	46	39	7	5	7	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1.—Developmental diseases of children.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2.—Developmental diseases of women.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3.—Developmental diseases of age.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4.—Developmental diseases of nutrition.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
V.—Orders:	2	3	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1.—Deaths from accidents and negligence.....	2	3	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2.—Homicidal deaths.....	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3.—Suicidal deaths.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Deaths from all causes.....	106	87	145	121	65	75	86	88	82	69	106	78	55	59	82	74	88	86	117	126	31	27	45	49	14	16	20	24

TABLE No V.—Continued.
RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES AND ORDERS.

Classes and orders.	NATIVITY.										RECAPITULATION.									
	District of Columbia.										Total by color and sex.									
	W.					F.					W.					F.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.
I.—Zymotic diseases.	226	200	200	200	40	50	58	36	32	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Typhoid fever.	85	32	33	34	70	110	124	38	32	24	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Typhoid fever.	196	171	252	248	102	114	124	124	124	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Typhoid fever.	43	58	56	53	30	41	39	42	42	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Typhoid fever.	15	10	7	23	16	3	17	13	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Violent deaths.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I.—Orders:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Misanthropic diseases.	202	190	106	107	37	47	53	33	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Fathic or inoculated diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Fathic diseases.	20	12	14	23	2	2	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Parasitic diseases.	4	3	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Orders:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Diathetic diseases.	15	25	16	28	6	28	15	19	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Tubercular diseases.	70	67	77	96	64	82	106	139	58	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Orders:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Diseases of nervous system.	28	98	135	107	42	31	56	39	43	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Diseases of circulatory system.	16	13	9	5	28	16	21	31	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Diseases of respiratory system.	64	46	115	115	48	47	53	41	29	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Diseases of digestive system.	30	28	19	14	30	12	17	18	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Diseases of urinary system.	3	7	4	2	12	6	6	6	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Diseases of generative system.	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.—Locomotor (osseous) diseases.	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Locomotor (integumentary) diseases.	4	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Orders:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Developmental diseases of children.	57	45	53	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Developmental diseases of women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Developmental diseases of age.	1	7	1	1	23	23	30	33	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Developmental diseases of nutrition.	1	1	2	1	7	4	8	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Orders:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.—Deaths from accidents and negligence.	15	7	8	20	13	5	15	15	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Homicidal deaths.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Suicidal deaths.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths from all causes.	5-1	563	649	645	518	320	389	407	238	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						1,137	1,016	1,011	1,062	2,153	2,093	2,178	2,068	2,146	100,000					

TABLE No. VI

EXHIBITS TOTAL MORTALITY IN CLASSES BY MONTHS, QUARTERS, AND FOR THE YEAR, SHOWING, BY SEX AND COLOR, THE AGE OF DECEASENTS, SOCIAL RELATIONS, NATIVITY, DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND DURATION OF LAST SICKNESS ; ALSO, A GRAND AGGREGATION OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY CLASSES, MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, AND ANNUAL.

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

Class and month.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.												NATIVITY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Married.				Single.				Widow or wid- ower.				Unknown.				District of Co- lumbia.				Other parts of United States.				Foreign.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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October.....	2	3	2	2	15	16	14	14	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE No. VI.—Continued.

Class and month.		DURATION OF LAST SICKNESS.												RECAPITULATION.																																	
		3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				Above 5 years.				Unknown.				Total by color and sex.				Total—																									
		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.																											
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																										
ZYMOTIC.																																															
October.....																		1	17	20	16	18	37	34	33	38	71																				
November.....																			17	13	15	5	30	20	32	18	50																				
December.....																			10	12	13	6	22	19	23	13	41																				
January.....																			6	18	7	7	24	14	13	25	38																				
February.....																			17	11	8	8	28	16	25	19	44																				
March.....																			11	6	9	9	17	18	20	15	35																				
April.....																			6	4	7	9	10	16	13	26	46																				
May.....																			14	10	8	6	24	11	22	16	38																				
June.....																			69	51	50	49	120	99	119	100	219																				
July.....																			50	52	56	49	102	105	106	101	207																				
August.....																			41	43	42	35	84	77	83	78	161																				
September.....																			32	33	27	35	65	62	59	68	127																				
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.																																						44	45	44	29	89	73	88	74	162	
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.																																							34	25	24	24	69	48	58	59	117
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.																																							89	65	65	64	154	129	154	129	283
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876.																																							123	128	125	119	251	244	248	247	495
CONSTITUTIONAL.																																															
October.....																			12	20	22	28	32	50	34	48	82																				
November.....																			17	20	11	23	37	34	28	43	71																				
December.....																			13	13	16	20	29	36	29	33	62																				
January.....																			31	22	11	18	53	29	42	40	82																				
February.....																			24	19	24	33	43	37	48	52	100																				
March.....																			21	15	15	21	36	36	36	36	72																				
April.....																			21	18	23	20	39	43	44	38	82																				
May.....																			9	21	14	17	30	31	23	38	61																				
June.....																			28	20	18	22	48	40	44	42	88																				
July.....																			16	36	28	31	42	59	44	57	101																				
August.....																			9	23	12	29	32	41	21	52	73																				
September.....																			16	17	20	20	33	40	36	37	73																				
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.																																							42	53	49	71	95	120	91	124	215
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.																																							76	56	50	72	122	122	126	128	254
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.																																							58	59	55	59	117	114	113	118	231
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876.																																							41	66	60	80	107	140	101	146	247

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

AGE OF DECEDENT.

Class and month.	AGE OF DECEDENT.											
	35 to 40 years.			40 to 45 years.			45 to 50 years.			50 to 55 years.		
	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.
October.....	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
November.....	5	3	4	1	1	3	4	1	3	5	1	3
December.....	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	1
January.....	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	3
February.....	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1
March.....	4	5	2	2	1	1	6	5	1	4	2	4
April.....	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	3
May.....	5	1	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	5	3
June.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	3
July.....	7	4	1	3	7	1	4	2	4	2	1	1
August.....	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	6	1
September.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	1	3	1	2
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.	10	1	6	2	5	2	9	5	1	9	7	2
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.	8	9	7	2	7	4	2	9	8	3	9	5
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.	6	4	7	4	5	8	1	1	3	6	5	2
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876.	11	5	1	3	8	3	2	10	3	4	6	1
DEVELOPMENTAL.												
October.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
November.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
January.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE No. VI.—Continued.

Class and month.	SOCIAL RELATIONS.										SATIVITY.																		
	Married.				Single.				Widow or wid- ower.				Unknown.				District of Co- lumbia.				Other parts of United States.				Foreign.				
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
October.....	8	4	4	8	3	10	19	32	18	4	6	1	4	...	...	...	10	15	30	16	8	11	9	4	4	6	...	...
November.....	14	4	5	4	16	12	19	30	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	17	27	16	10	7	13	13	9	...	...
December.....	16	9	6	2	20	15	32	16	9	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	16	11	22	18	15	13	20	4	14	9	...	...
January.....	10	9	11	3	16	13	27	24	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	16	25	22	15	13	20	4	15	6	...	...
February.....	11	6	13	4	25	10	25	27	4	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	20	9	23	23	12	10	17	12	9	2	...	...
March.....	21	11	8	5	35	30	43	24	4	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	24	23	31	19	25	22	14	13	11	7	...	...
April.....	22	11	7	5	13	12	32	25	3	12	4	4	...	...	...	...	14	15	30	21	14	9	14	13	14	13	...	...
May.....	12	6	10	6	15	14	23	28	2	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	15	17	23	26	10	7	12	11	7	5	...	1
June.....	11	1	3	5	12	19	32	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	31	20	9	4	12	4	2	...	...	...
July.....	21	10	6	6	37	29	24	24	5	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	30	27	21	24	19	10	14	20	8	...	...
August.....	13	4	7	3	31	18	23	19	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	18	21	16	13	4	10	11	1	...	1
September.....	9	9	11	3	16	13	20	17	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	18	16	6	8	13	9	10	5	...	...
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.....	38	17	19	9	46	46	83	64	19	23	3	14	1	1	2	...	34	40	69	61	39	31	38	26	31	16	...	...
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.....	42	26	32	12	76	53	95	75	11	22	5	15	4	2	1	3	55	48	79	64	52	41	54	41	26	14	...	...
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.....	45	18	20	16	40	45	87	74	5	24	6	13	8	2	2	...	40	49	84	67	33	20	30	36	25	20	1
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876.....	43	23	24	12	84	60	67	60	12	13	1	15	7	...	1	2	67	60	60	50	38	22	32	33	41	14	1
DEVELOPMENT.																													
October.....	2	1	3	2	5	3	3	3	4	3	5	0	6	...	...	...	5	4	3	5	4	2	1	8	1	4	...	...
November.....	2	3	4	...	2	5	10	2	1	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	6	10	3	2	6	7	3	2	...	...
December.....	1	3	...	...	6	3	5	1	1	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	5	3	2	6	7	4	...	...
January.....	4	2	...	...	2	3	4	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	5	3	2	2	1	...	...
February.....	5	1	2	...	6	4	10	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	4	9	5	3	2	6	7	3	2	...	...
March.....	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	3	1	5	3	6	7	3	...	...
April.....	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	8	5	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	7	3	7	1	5	1	4	4	1	...	...	...
May.....	...	...	...	...	13	8	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	9	6	2	5	9	4	6	2	...	...
June.....	3	5	2	2	6	7	4	12	4	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	6	6	4	11	4	2	9	4	6	2	...	...
July.....	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August.....	1	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	...	2	4	1	3	2	2	...	...
September.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.....	6	6	8	5	9	11	16	12	4	9	2	11	2	...	...	...	9	12	16	11	7	7	10	18	5	7	...	...
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.....	10	6	2	8	15	10	17	10	5	8	6	7	1	...	...	...	1	15	10	15	10	8	10	16	8	4	...	...
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.....	1	10	4	5	19	19	11	19	6	6	7	7	9	...	...	...	19	23	12	18	4	12	19	13	5	2	...	...
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876.....	5	5	4	6	16	14	13	13	10	11	5	7	...	...	...	...	16	13	13	11	11	12	9	15	4	6	...	...

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

AGE OF DECEDENT.

Class and month.	1 to 4 months.			4 to 8 months.			8 to 12 months.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 4 years.			4 to 5 years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Grand total zymotic.....	35	40	37	46	44	35	47	34	33	27	33	37	50	47	39	48	13	17	11	6	9	8	5	8	3	1	2	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

TABLE No. VI.—Continued.

AGE OF DECEDENT.

Class and month.

Total under 5 years.

5 to 10 years.

10 to 15 years.

15 to 20 years.

20 to 25 years.

25 to 30 years.

30 to 35 years.

	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
VIOLENCE.																				
October.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
November.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
December.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
January.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September.....	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.....	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.....	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.....	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876.....	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand total zymotic.....	210	188	206	197	15	20	12	6	5	10	1	6	7	6	7	4	4	1	5	7
Grand total constitutional.....	33	44	39	80	1	9	13	3	8	8	13	14	31	19	15	23	26	25	17	18
Grand total local.....	144	146	274	283	19	12	13	9	6	5	5	1	9	8	6	7	11	14	12	23
Grand total developmental.....	37	43	54	42	2	3	5	3	3	4	2	3	5	2	1	2	3	10	3	5
Grand total violence.....	8	9	4	19	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	5	1	4	2	3	4	1
RECAPITULATION.																				
October.....	23	29	53	36	4	6	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	7	2	5	2	4
November.....	16	23	27	41	4	3	6	6	3	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	7	2	6
December.....	22	18	46	28	2	4	6	6	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	3	5	2	2	6
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.....	61	70	126	105	10	13	14	7	3	6	1	9	5	6	5	11	7	11	13	15
January.....	18	24	36	34	3	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February.....	33	18	34	47	2	3	4	5	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March.....	35	28	59	37	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.....	86	70	129	118	7	7	8	10	4	7	4	3	9	4	9	13	10	9	9	17

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

Class and month.		AGE OF DECEDENT.																							
		35 to 40 years.						45 to 50 years.						50 to 55 years.						55 to 60 years.					
		W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.
VIOLENCE.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
October.....																									
November.....																									
December.....																									
January.....																									
February.....																									
March.....																									
April.....																									
May.....																									
June.....																									
July.....																									
August.....																									
September.....																									
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875..																									
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.....																									
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.....																									
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876..																									
Grand total zymotic.....		5	9	2	2	4	3	4	5	5	4	6	9	4	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	3
Grand total constitutional.....		15	24	14	22	19	18	12	9	16	11	7	8	13	13	7	8	16	16	7	9	4	6	3	3
Grand total local.....		35	19	21	11	25	14	8	7	31	17	9	12	30	18	15	8	29	21	10	10	41	21	15	12
Grand total developmental.....			6	1	6						1	2	1	2		1	1	2	2	3	2	3		4	5
Grand total violence.....		1			1	2	2	1	1	1				1	2					2		3		1	2
RECAPITULATION.																									
October.....		2	3	3	7	...	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	1	1	3	4	2	1	4	5
November.....		7	1	1	5	2	5	2	4	6	4	5	5	2	3	7	3	8	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
December.....		4	2	4	2	5	2	4	...	4	3	2	3	7	7	1	1	8	5	1	3	5	1	3	5
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875..		13	6	8	14	7	11	9	2	13	9	4	9	14	10	4	5	19	7	6	9	20	8	5	3
January.....		3	8	1	2	7	6	1	3	4	5	1	2	5	3	4	2	7	4	4	1	3	1	4	...
February.....		4	7	10	3	4	3	1	1	2	4	...	2	2	8	4	...	1	4	4	3	1	7	2	...
March.....		7	12	2	3	5	1	1	2	9	5	2	2	3	1	3	2	4	4	1	...	4	3	2	1
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.....		14	27	13	8	16	10	3	7	17	10	5	6	16	8	7	5	15	12	8	2	14	6	6	2

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

Class and month.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																	
	20 to 25 years.			25 to 30 years.			30 to 35 years.			35 to 40 years.			40 to 45 years.			45 to 50 years.		
	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.	W.		C.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
VIOLENCE.																		
October.....																		
November.....																		
December.....																		
January.....																		
February.....																		
March.....																		
April.....																		
May.....																		
June.....																		
July.....																		
August.....																		
September.....																		
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875																		
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876																		
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876																		
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876																		
Grand total zymotic.....	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand total constitutional.....	5	9	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand total local.....	17	19	5	7	16	10	6	7	7	9	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Grand total developmental.....	12	7	4	6	14	7	6	9	4	9	6	6	3	1	1	2	1	2
Grand total violence.....																		
RECAPITULATION.																		
October.....	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
November.....	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December.....	2	3	1	1	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
January.....	5	8	2	2	6	6	4	3	3	2	4	3	1	3	3	1	1	1
February.....	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
March.....	6	5	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.																		
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876																		

TABLE No. VI.—Continued.

Class and month.		DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.																							
		Under 1 month.						1 to 4 months.						4 to 8 months.						8 to 12 months.					
		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
VIOLENCE.																									
October.....	1																								
November.....	1	1																							
December.....	1	1																							
January.....	1																								
February.....	1																								
March.....	1																								
April.....	1	1	2																						
May.....	1	1	2																						
June.....	1	1	1																						
July.....	2	1	1																						
August.....	2																								
September.....																									
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.....	2	2	1																						
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.....	2	2	1	3	1	6																			
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.....	4	4	1	1	3																				
Grand total zymotic.....	25	21	30	17	44	44	43	50	43	37	48	33	35	29	32	40	51	45	36	47	15	14	22	10	7
Grand total constitutional.....	7	7	4	3	9	11	13	12	10	12	17	6	7	11	10	14	17	19	32	29	12	7	13	24	5
Grand total local.....	55	35	76	55	32	28	34	37	39	27	52	37	29	22	47	28	36	38	51	51	18	13	21	31	15
Grand total developmental.....	49	38	47	41	7	5	7	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
Grand total violence.....	9	6	3	13	2																				
RECAPITULATION.																									
October.....	7	21	6	7	1	9	5	1	3	3	4	1	1	3	9	9	10	11	5	2	5	4	11	1	4
November.....	10	6	11	7	3	5	2	5	1	4	8	5	2	4	3	8	8	8	17	3	4	1	5	4	1
December.....	4	8	16	7	3	3	6	4	3	3	9	4	5	3	8	3	5	3	11	7	9	6	6	2	5
Total for quarter ending December 31, 1875.....	21	21	45	20	12	9	17	14	5	7	16	16	11	6	15	15	22	21	30	29	14	9	11	22	7
January.....	8	5	10	7	6	9	2	11	4	5	7	1	1	6	5	5	6	7	8	2	1	4	6	3	1
February.....	10	6	8	8	8	2	9	8	5	3	8	9	7	3	6	4	4	8	5	13	2	1	7	3	3
March.....	16	5	17	7	9	5	8	3	5	4	19	6	2	3	4	5	9	8	9	12	7	6	5	6	4
Total for quarter ending March 31, 1876.....	34	16	35	22	23	16	19	22	14	12	34	16	9	7	16	14	22	19	21	33	12	8	16	15	11

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

Class and month.	MORTALITY, BY CLASSES.																AGE OF DECE- DENT.											
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.				Class IV.				Class V.				Unknown deaths.				Under 1 month.			
	W.		C.		W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
RECAPITULATION.																												
April	6	4	7	9	21	18	23	20	42	37	44	34	6	6	1	10	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	7	5	4	11	
May	14	10	8	6	9	23	14	17	32	29	36	37	12	9	4	11	3	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	9	18
June	69	51	50	49	28	20	18	22	24	23	35	32	10	22	16	10	4	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	17	18	16
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876	89	65	65	64	58	59	55	59	98	89	115	103	28	37	21	31	9	5	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	27	31	45
July	50	52	56	49	16	26	28	31	69	45	31	38	13	18	8	17	7	2	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16	13	21
August	41	43	42	35	9	23	12	29	48	23	31	26	11	7	7	7	2	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	10	4
September	32	33	27	35	16	17	20	20	29	28	31	25	7	6	7	7	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	5	12	10
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876	123	128	125	119	41	66	60	80	146	96	93	89	31	31	22	26	14	3	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	29	35	35
Grand total by sex	280	273	258	236	217	234	214	282	481	375	448	384	111	118	95	112	38	16	26	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	87	145	121
Grand total by color	563	494	451	496	856	832	229	207	54	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	266	.....	.....
Grand total both colors	1,057				947				1,688				436				118				.....				459			

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

Class and month.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																	
	35 to 40 years.			40 to 45 years.			45 to 50 years.			50 to 55 years.			55 to 60 years.			60 to 65 years.		
	W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.		W.	C.	
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
RECAPITULATION.																		
April	2	5	2	1	7	4	2	4	2	4	8	5	5	4	1	3	3	4
May	7	3	6	2	2	5	1	2	2	1	4	9	3	5	3	2	1	1
June	5	4	4	9	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	3	1	1	6	3	3	5
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876	14	12	12	13	11	7	8	8	5	5	1	12	13	5	3	11	8	3
July	8	6	2	3	10	5	1	7	3	4	3	3	1	1	3	4	2	2
August	3	1	...	4	3	...	4	2	2	1	2	6	3	1	3	3	1	3
September	4	6	3	1	1	2	4	2	7	6	2	1	5	3	4	...	5	2
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876	15	13	5	8	14	7	8	5	16	10	8	6	14	4	8	4	7	14
Grand total by sex	56	58	38	42	50	39	27	22	54	34	22	22	56	35	24	17	52	41
Grand total by color	114	80	89	49	88	44	91	41	93	45	83	42	69	38	26	23	49	118
Grand total both colors	194			138			132			132			138			125		

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

Class and month.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	70 to 75 years.						75 to 80 years.						80 to 85 years.						85 to 90 years.						90 to 95 years.						95 to 100 years.						Above 100 years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.

TABLE No. VI.—Continued.

Class and month.	DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE DIST. OF COLUMBIA.												DURATION OF LAST SICKNESS.																					
	60 to 70 years.						Above 70 years.						Unknown.				Under 1 day.						1 day to 1 week.				1 to 2 weeks.				2 to 3 weeks.			
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
RECAPITULATION.																																		
April.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.....	3	6	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876.....	2	6	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total by sex.....	13	22	4	7	8	9	4	3	36	16	39	34	143	110	113	136	283	244	289	219	184	175	169	146	70	69	83	72	.....	.....	.....
Grand total by color.....	35	11	.....	.....	17	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total both colors.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. VI—Continued.

Class and month.		DURATION OF LAST SICKNESS.																	
		3 weeks to 1 month.			1 to 2 months.			2 to 3 months.			3 to 4 months.			4 to 5 months.			5 to 6 months.		
		W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.
RECAPITULATION.																			
April.....		1	2	6	4	5	7	6	3	2	6	1	1	6	5				
May.....		4	4	6	4	1	3	5	5	1	4	2	1	3	3	5	4	1	3
June.....		3	2	5	4	10	6	3	4	6	1	5	4	1	3	1	1	2	1
Total for quarter ending June 30, 1876.....		8	8	17	12	16	16	14	12	9	8	9	11	8	5	14	10	3	5
July.....		11	7	11	3	14	11	9	14	1	8	9	6	5	3				
August.....		6	9	7	8	17	8	13	12	7	6	3	4	1	3	1	6	1	
September.....		6	5	5	9	7	4	8	1	8	9	4	2	4	5	1	1	2	
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1876.....		23	21	23	20	38	23	30	27	16	22	16	14	8	10	11	10	2	3
Grand total by sex.....		50	48	63	61	93	77	82	81	58	48	44	50	23	19	32	44	11	13
Grand total by color.....		98	124			170	163			106	94	42	76	24	29	57	94	18	19
Grand total both colors.....		222				333				200		118		53		151		37	

TABLE No. VI.—Continued.

DURATION OF LAST SICKNESS.

Class and month.	7 to 8 months.						8 to 9 months.						9 to 10 months.						10 to 11 months.						11 months to 1 year.						1 to 2 years.						2 to 3 years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.

TABLE No. VI—(Continued).

[illegible]

TABLE No. VII.
RECAPITULATION—TOTAL DEATHS BY CLASSES—PERCENTAGES.

Cause of death.	NATIVITY.										Under 1 month.				1 to 4 months.				4 to 8 months.				8 to 12 months.			
	District of Columbia.				Other parts of the U. S.						Foreign.															
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.				
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC.																										
By sex in each period of life.		226	200	200	58	21	24	35	37	41	47	33	33													
		206	200	50	36	17	14	40	46	35	34	27	37													
By color in each period of life.		432	400	90	94	41	38	75	83	79	81	60	70													
Total zymotic deaths in each period of life.		832		184		11	71	158		160		130														
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.		5.323	4.710	.912	1.366	.565	.565	.824	.872	1.036	1.107	.777	.777													
		4.851	4.710	1.177	.848	.400	.333	.942	1.083	.824	.801	.636	.872													
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.		10.171	9.426	2.119	2.211	.966	.818	1.566	1.935	1.800	1.908	1.413	1.619													
Percentage of zymotic deaths in each period of life to total mortality.		19.564		4.333		.966	1.743	3.721		3.768		3.062														
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.																										
By sex in each period of life.		85	94	70	121	62	2	4	11	7	12	3	8													
		92	121	110	138	92	2	6	7	8	6	11	12													
By color in each period of life.		177	217	180	219	94	4	16	18	15	18	14	20													
Total constitutional deaths in each period of life.		394		439		94	8	28		33		34														
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.		2.002	2.190	1.618	2.850	1.460	.047	.094	.239	.165	.283	.071	.188													
		2.167	2.930	2.391	3.721	.714	.047	.141	.465	.188	.441	.259	.983													
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.		4.169	5.110	4.239	6.571	2.211	.094	.235	.424	.353	.424	.330	.471													
Percentage of constitutional deaths in each period of life to total mortality.		9.279		10.810		2.114	.188	.639		.777		.801														

TABLE No. VII.—Continued.
RECAPITULATION—TOTAL DEATHS BY CLASSES—PERCENTAGES.

Cause of death.	Total under 1 year.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 4 years.			4 to 5 years.			5 to 10 years.		
	M.	C.	W.	M.	C.	W.	M.	C.	W.	M.	C.	W.	M.	C.	W.	M.	C.	W.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC.																		
By sex in each period of life. { M. {	133	141	50	30	13	17	6	8	1	210	206	157	20	12	6			
By color in each period of life. { F. {	117	131	47	48	12	11	9	5	3	188	167	403	35	12				
	250	272	97	87	25	28	15	13	11	3	398	403	35	12				
Total zymotic deaths in each period of life.	522	532	184	53	22	22	22	22	11	801	801	801	53	53				
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality { M. {	3,132	3,321	1,178	918	306	400	141	188	.024	4,946	4,851	353	.283	.141				
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality { F. {	2,725	3,086	1,107	1,130	283	359	212	118	.071	4,437	4,610	171	.141	.141				
	5,857	6,407	2,285	2,048	589	759	353	306	.259	9,373	9,461	524	.424	.424				
Percentage of zymotic deaths in each period of life to total mortality {	12,204	12,204	4,333	1,218	439	439	439	439	.330	12,864	12,864	1,218						
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.																		
By sex in each period of life. { M. {	16	33	9	27	5	8	2	1	1	33	69	1	9	15				
By color in each period of life. { F. {	27	27	11	35	4	14	1	10	1	41	80	1	15	24				
	43	60	20	32	9	22	3	11	2	77	149	1	24	24				
Total constitutional deaths in each period of life.	103	103	72	31	14	14	14	14	6	226	226	25						
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality { M. {	376	777	212	636	118	188	147	104	.024	777	1,035	.024	.212	.212				
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality { F. {	636	636	259	589	691	330	234	235	.024	1,036	1,884	.024	.353	.353				
	1,012	1,413	471	1,225	912	518	471	471	.047	1,813	3,569	.024	.565	.565				
Percentage of constitutional deaths in each period of life to total mortality {	2,125	2,125	1,036	730	330	330	330	330	.141	5,322	5,322	.589						

TABLE No. VII.—Continued.
RECAPITULATION—TOTAL DEATHS BY CLASSES—PERCENTAGES.

Cause of death.	10 to 15 years.		15 to 20 years.		20 to 25 years.		25 to 30 years.		30 to 35 years.		35 to 40 years.		40 to 45 years.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
CLASS III.—LOCAL.														
By sex in each period of life..... { M. } F. }	6	5	9	6	11	14	16	14	24	18	35	21	25	8
	5	1	8	8	10	16	11	12	13	8	19	11	14	7
By color in each period of life.....	11	6	17	14	21	30	27	26	37	26	54	32	39	15
Total local deaths in each period of life.....	17		31		51		53		63		86		54	
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality { M. } F. }	.141	.118	.212	.141	.259	.330	.377	.330	.565	.424	.824	.495	.589	.188
	.118	.023	.168	.189	.235	.377	.259	.282	.306	.189	.448	.259	.340	.165
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality..	.259	.141	.400	.330	.494	.707	.636	.612	.871	.613	1.272	.754	.919	.353
Percentage of local deaths in each period of life to total } mortality..... }	.400		.730		1.301		1.248		1.484		2.026		1.272	
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.														
By sex in each period of life..... { M. } F. }			1	8		1	10	3		4		6	2	2
					2	8			5				6	
By color in each period of life.....			1	8	2	9	10	3	5	4	6	7	2	2
Total developmental deaths in each period of life.....			9		11		13		9		13		4	
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality { M. } F. }			.054	.188		.094	.235	.071				.094	.047	
					.047	.188		.071	.118	.094	.141	.141	.047	
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality..			.054	.188	.047	.212	.235	.071	.118	.094	.141	.165	.047	.047
Percentage of developmental deaths in each period of life } to total mortality..... }			.212		.259		.306		.212		.306		.094	

TABLE No. VII—Continued.
 RECAPITULATION—TOTAL DEATHS BY CLASSES—PERCENTAGES.

Cause of death.	NATIVITY.												Under 1 month.				1 to 4 months.				4 to 8 months.				8 to 12 months.			
	District of Co- lumbia.				Other parts of the U. S.				Foreign.																			
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.				
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
By sex in each period of life.													{ M. F }															
By color in each period of life.													{ M. F }															
Total violent deaths in each period of life.																												
Percentage by sex in each period of life.													{ M. F }															
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.													{ M. F }															
Percentage of violent deaths in each period of life to total mortality.													{ M. F }															
RECAPITULATION.																												
By sex in each period of life.													{ M. F }															
By color in each period of life.													{ M. F }															
Total deaths in each period of life.																												
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.													{ M. F }															
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.													{ M. F }															
Percentage of deaths in each period of life to total mortality.													{ M. F }															

TABLE No. VII.—Continued.
RECAPITULATION—TOTAL DEATHS BY CLASSES—PERCENTAGES.

Cause of death.	Total under 1 year.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 to 5 years.		Total under 5 years.		5 to 10 years.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.														
By sex in each period of life. { M. } F.	5	2			2	2			1		2	4		
	7	15	1	1	1	1					9	19	2	5
By color in each period of life.	12	17	1	1	3	3			1	1	17	23	2	5
Total violent deaths in each period of life.	29		2		6		1		2		40		7	
Percentage by sex in each period of life. { M. } F.	.118	.047			.047	.047			.024		.188	.004	.047	
	.165	.353	.024	.023	.023	.024			.023		.212	.418		.118
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.	.283	.400	.024	.023	.070	.071			.024	.024	.400	.542	.047	.118
Percentage of violent deaths in each period of life to total mortality.	.683		.047		.041		.024		.047		.912		.165	
RECAPITULATION.														
By sex in each period of life. { M. } F.	302	419	88	117	31	45	20	11	6		452	607	37	34
	290	361	86	126	27	49	16	24	13		432	573	32	35
By color in each period of life.	598	780	174	243	58	94	30	44	24	19	884	1,180	69	69
Total deaths in each period of life.	1,378		417		152		74		43		2,061		138	
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality { M. } F.	7,254	9,808	2,073	2,755	730	1,000	.330	.471	.259	.141	10,645	14,296	.871	.801
	6,830	8,592	2,025	2,968	636	1,154	.377	.565	.306	.306	10,174	13,455	.734	.824
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.	14,084	18,370	4,098	5,723	1,366	2,214	.707	1,036	.565	.447	20,819	27,731	1,025	1,025
Percentage of deaths in each period of life to total mortality.	32,454		9,821		3,580		1,743		1,012		45,610		3,250	

TABLE No. VIII.
MONTHLY MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, BY SEX AND COLOR.

Cause of death.	1875.												1876.											
	October.				November.				December.				Total first quarter.				January.				February.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC.																								
Order 1.— <i>Miasmatic</i> .																								
Cholera infantum	1	1	1										1	1	1									
Cholera morbus																								
Croup																								
Diarrhea	2	1	3	4	4	1	2	1	2	1			5	7	2	2	4	2	1	1				2
Diphtheria	2		1	4	1		3		2				6	4	4	4	1							1
Dysentery			1	2	1	1							9	1	1	1	4			4	4	1	1	
Enterocolitis													1	1	4	1								
Erysipelas			1										2	1	2	1	1			1	1	1		
Fever, bilious													1	1	1	1	2	1						
Fever, cerebro-spinal																								
Fever, congestive	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	3	2	1	1	1					
Fever, intermittent																								
Fever, remittent																								
Fever, scarlet																								
Fever, typhoid	2		1	1	1	1	1	2	1				2	5	1	1				1	1			1
Fever, typhus	5	6	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2			7	12	7	2				3				2
Fever, typho-malarial			4	1	3	3	1						5	4	2	3	1							
Measles	2	4	1										1	1	1									
Pyæmia	1																							
Septæmia																								
Tonsillitis																								
Toxæmia																								
Varicella																								
Whooping-cough	2	2	1										1	2	2	1				1	1	2	1	3
Total miasmatic diseases	16	20	13	14	17	12	11	3	8	11	8	4	41	43	32	21	5	16	6	16	10	5	8	
Order 2.— <i>Ethetic or inoculated</i> .																								
Syphilis																								
Syphilis, (congenital)			2				2					1				5				1			1	
Total ethetic or inoculated diseases			2	1			2					1				5				1			1	

TABLE No. VIII.—Continued.

MONTHLY MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, BY SEX AND COLOR.

[illegible]

TABLE No. VIII.—Continued.

MONTHLY MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN CLASSES AND ORDER, BY SEX AND COLOR.

[illegible]

TABLE No. VIII.—Continued.
MONTHLY MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, BY SEX AND COLOR.

1876.

Cause of death.	July.												August.						September.						Total fourth quarter.						Total for the year.						Total deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	W.						C.						W.						C.						W.						C.							W.						C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	C.	M.	F.	M.	C.	M.	F.	M.	C.	M.	F.	M.	C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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TABLE No. VIII.—Continued.
MONTHLY MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, BY SEX AND COLOR.

Cause of death.	1876.														Total deaths.		
	July.				August.				September.				Total fourth quarter.				
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.			C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL.																	
Order 1.—Nervous.																	
Apoplexy, (serous).....	1				1								2	1		1	
Atrophy, (spinal).....																1	
Congestion of brain.....	9	3	1	3	6	1			2	5	2		14	14	4	3	
Congestion of brain, (insolation).....	12	2	1										12	2	1	15	
Convulsions, (infantile).....	6	11	5	8	5	3	6	4	2	1	6	1	13	15	17	13	
Coup de soleil.....	2	1	1	1			1		1	1			2		3	1	
Coxsalgia.....																1	
Dementia, (chronic).....																1	
Dementia, (senile).....	1												1			2	
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	1					1	1			2	2		1	
Hemiplegia.....														6	6	3	
Inflammation of brain.....	1	3											1	2	3	5	
Inflammation of brain, (insolation).....	1						2		2	1	2	3	2	5	3	9	
Laryngismus, stridulus.....																1	
Locomotor ataxia.....													1			1	
Mania, acute, (exhaustion from).....																2	
Meningitis.....	2	1	1	2	4	5	3	1	3	2			6	9	6	3	
Myelitis.....																1	
Myelitis.....																1	
Paralysis.....																1	
Paraplegia.....																1	
Pott's disease of spine.....																1	
Softening of brain.....																1	
Softening of brain, (syphilitic).....																1	
Softening of spinal cord.....																1	
Tetanus, (idiopathic).....																1	
Tetanus, (traumatic).....																1	
Tetanus, (traumatic).....																1	
Trismus, (traumatic).....																1	
Trismus, (traumatic).....																1	
Tumor of brain.....																1	
Total nervous diseases.....	46	49	14	26	24	15	19	14	13	14	19	9	83	58	25	49	
Order 2.—Circulatory.																	
Aneurism of aorta.....																1	
Total deaths.....	46	49	14	26	24	15	19	14	13	14	19	9	83	58	25	49	

TABLE No. VIII.—Continued.
MONTHLY MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, BY SEX AND COLOR.

1876.

Cause of death.	March.						Total second quarter.						April.						May.						June.						Total third quarter.						
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		
				1	1		1	1		1	2	1										1	1														
Hamoptysis.....																																					
Laryngitis.....																																					
Oedema glottidis.....																																					
Oedema of lungs.....																																					
Pleuritis.....	1			20	23	15	44	34	57	46	11	11	25	19	10	5	13	11	2	4	2	23	16	44	32												
Pneumonia.....																																					
Total respiratory diseases.....	29	27	31	19	63	48	72	62	16	18	28	21	11	7	15	12	3	6	7	30	25	49	40														
Order 4.—Digestive.																																					
Abscess of liver.....																																					
Abscess of pharynx.....																																					
Ascites.....																																					
Atrophy of liver.....																																					
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1						1																														
Colic.....																																					
Congestion of liver.....																																					
Dentition (morbid).....																																					
Enteritis.....	1	1					2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Gastritis.....	1						4	1	2	1																											
Gastro-enteritis.....				1			1	1	1	1	1																										
Hæmatemesis.....																																					
Hæpatitis.....																																					
Hæmnia, (strangulated).....																																					
Hypertrophy of liver.....																																					
Intestinal catarrh.....																																					
Intussusception of intestines.....																																					
Jaundice.....	1						2																														
Lardaceous liver.....																																					
Melæna.....	1						1	1																													

TABLE No. VIII.—Continued.
MONTHLY MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, BY SEX AND COLOR.

Cause of death.	1876.																		Total deaths.	
	July.						August.						September.							
	Total fourth quarter.			Total for the year.			Total fourth quarter.			Total for the year.			Total fourth quarter.			Total for the year.				
	W.	M.	C.	W.	M.	C.	W.	M.	C.	W.	M.	C.	W.	M.	C.	W.	M.	C.		
Class III.—LOCAL.																				
Order 7.— <i>Locomotor, (osseous.)</i>																				
Caries of temporal bone.....																			1	
Caries of vertebra.....																			1	
Coxarum morbus.....																			3	
Lordosis, (cervical).....																			1	
Necrosis of clavicle and sternum.....																			1	
Necrosis of femur.....																			1	
Necrosis of hand.....																			1	
Rachitis.....																			6	
Total locomotory (osseous) diseases.....																			15	
Order 8.—<i>Locomotor, (integumentary.)</i>																				
Abscess of perineum.....																			1	
Abscess of thyroid gland.....																			2	
Adentitis.....																			3	
Carbuncle.....																			1	
Cellulitis.....																			1	
Eczema, (impetiginodes).....																			1	
Lupus exedens.....																			1	
Scleroderma.....																			1	
Total locomotory (integumentary) diseases.....																			11	
Total local class.....	69	43	31	38	48	23	31	26	29	28	31	25	146	96	93	29	481	375	448	1,688
Class IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.																				
Order 1.— <i>Children.</i>																				
Atelectasis pulmonum.....																			37	
Atresia and.....																			9	
Congenital deformity.....																			1	
Cyanosis.....																			1	
Hydrocephalus.....																			3	
Intussusception.....																			15	
Meconium, (obstructive).....																			3	
Menorrhagia, (umbilical).....																			6	
Total class.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	6	6	16	9	37
Total local class.....	69	43	31	38	48	23	31	26	29	28	31	25	146	96	93	29	481	375	448	1,688

TABLE No. VIII—Continued.
MONTHLY MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, BY SEX AND COLOR.

Cause of death.	1875.												1876.					
	October.			November.			December.			Total first quarter.			January.		February.			
	W. C.			W. C.			W. C.			W. C.			W. C.		W. C.			
	M. F.	M. F.	C.	M. F.	M. F.	C.	M. F.	M. F.	C.	M. F.	M. F.	C.	M. F.	M. F.	C.	M. F.	M. F.	C.
CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.																		
Order 1.— <i>Accidents and negligence.</i>																		
Drowned.....	1																	
Drowned, (accidental).....		1	1															
Fracture of femur, (fall of bank of earth).....			1															
Fracture of femurs.....																		
Fracture of leg and thigh.....																		
Fracture of skull, (fall from building).....																		
Fracture of skull.....																		
Fracture of skull, (by blow).....																		
Fracture of skull, (by fall).....																		
Killed by blow on abdomen.....																		
Killed by lightning.....																		
Killed by railroad train.....																		
Neglect at birth.....																		
Overlying by mother.....																		
Poisoned by alcohol.....																		
Poisoned by caustic potash.....																		
Poisoned by chloral hydrate.....																		
Poisoned by creosote.....																		
Poisoned by eating matches.....																		
Poisoned by morphia.....																		
Scald.....																		
Shock from fright.....																		
Shock from surgical operation.....																		
Smothered, (accidental).....																		
Strangled, (accidental).....																		
Suffocation, (asphyxia).....																		
Wound, gunshot.....																		
Wound, gunshot, (accidental).....																		
Total deaths from accidents and negligence.....	3	3	2	1	3	1	1	7	1	2	3	2	7	6	10	2	1	2

TABLE No. VIII.—Continued.
MONTHLY MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, BY SEX AND COLOR.

Cause of death.	1876.												Total deaths.		
	July.			August.			September.			Total, fourth quarter.					
	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	C.	F.	W.	M.	F.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
CLASS V. VIOLENT DEATHS.															
<i>Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.</i>															
Drowned.....	1									1			4		4
Drowned, (accidental).....	1									3			9		20
Fracture of femur, (fall of bank of earth).....													1		1
Fracture of femurs.....													1		1
Fracture of leg and thigh.....													1		1
Fracture of skull.....													1		1
Fracture of skull, (fall from building).....													1		1
Fracture of skull by blow.....													2		2
Fracture of skull by fall.....	1	1								1			1		1
Killed by blow on abdomen.....													1		1
Killed by lightning.....													1		1
Killed by railroad train.....	1									1			1		1
Neglect at birth.....	1	1					1			1			1		7
Overlying by mother.....													1		2
Poisoned by alcohol.....													1		2
Poisoned by caustic potash.....													1		1
Poisoned by chloral hydrate.....													1		1
Poisoned by creosote.....	1									1			1		1
Poisoned by eating matches.....										1			1		1
Poisoned by morphia.....													1		1
Scald.....													1		1
Shock from fright.....													1		1
Shock from surgical operation.....													1		1
Smothered, (accidental).....													1		1
Strangled, (accidental).....													1		2
Suffocation, (asphyxia).....													1		1
Wound, gunshot.....	1									1			1		2
Wound, gunshot, (accidental).....													1		1
Total deaths from accidents and negligence.....	7	1	6	3	4		1	3	3	1	2	2	14	2	34
													9		8
															13
															24
															35
															106

TABLE No. VIII.—Continued.
MONTHLY MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, BY SEX AND COLOR.

Cause of death.	1876.												Total deaths.
	July.			August.			September.			Total fourth quarter.			
	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	
Order 2.— <i>Homicide.</i>													
		1											
		1											
Order 3.— <i>Suicide.</i>													
Total homicidal deaths.....	1	2					1	1	2	1	2	3	10
Total suicidal deaths.....													
Total violent class.....	7	2	8	3	4	1	3	3	1	2	3	16	38
Grand total all causes.....	155	143	131	138	113	96	93	87	85	90	137	1,016	1,052
Total deaths.	208	263	269	209	184	172	177	679	634	2,153	2,093	4,246	4,246
	567			397		349		1,313					

TABLE No. IX.
MORTALITY FROM DIARRHOEAL DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WITH PERCENTAGES,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	Under 1 month.						From 1 to 4 months.						From 4 to 8 months.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cholera infantum.....	4	4	5	.....	.....	.....	13	19	20	10	.....	.....	27	27	.....	22	20	96
Cholera morbus.....	3	3	2	3	.....	.....	11	5	6	11	1	.....	4	3	.....	11	5	32
Diarrhea.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total diarrhoeal diseases.....	7	7	4	.....	.....	.....	25	24	27	22	.....	.....	31	32	.....	34	26	123
Percentage, cholera infantum under 5 years.....	1.269	1.269	1.023	.....	.....	.....	4.221	6.169	6.493	3.247	.....	.....	8.766	8.766	.....	7.143	6.494	31.169
Percentage, cholera infantum to total mortality all ages.....	0.04	0.04	0.118	.....	.....	.....	3.061	4.417	4.711	2.246	.....	.....	1.484	1.484	.....	5.18	4.711	2.261
Percentage, cholera infantum to total mortality under 5 years.....	1.34	1.194	1.242	.....	.....	.....	639	921	969	484	.....	.....	1.308	1.308	.....	1.066	969	4.651
Percentage, cholera morbus all ages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage, cholera morbus to total mortality all ages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage, cholera morbus to total mortality under 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage, diarrhoea under 5 years.....	2.479	2.479	1.053	.....	.....	.....	9.479	9.090	4.132	4.959	9.091	.....	3.306	1.653	9.091	4.132	18.182	.....
Percentage, diarrhoea all ages.....	2.128	2.128	1.918	.....	.....	.....	2.128	7.802	3.546	4.255	7.801	.....	7.802	3.546	13.003	.....	.....	.....
Percentage, diarrhoea to total mortality all ages.....	0.01	0.01	0.047	.....	.....	.....	0.029	0.118	0.141	0.259	0.259	.....	0.094	0.094	.....	0.259	0.118	0.518
Percentage, diarrhoea to total mortality under 5 years.....	1.45	1.146	0.97	.....	.....	.....	1.45	5.53	2.542	2.51	5.53	.....	1.194	0.97	5.53	2.51	1.006	.....
Percentage, dysentery under 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.846	3.846	.....	3.846	3.846	.....	11.539	3.846	.....	3.846	19.231	.....
Percentage, dysentery all ages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage, dysentery to total mortality all ages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage, dysentery to total mortality under 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage, dysentery to total mortality under 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage, diarrhoeal diseases under 5 years.....	1.535	1.535	1.535	.....	.....	.....	5.48	5.263	5.921	4.824	.....	.....	6.79	7.018	.....	7.456	5.70	36.971
Percentage, diarrhoeal diseases all ages.....	1.383	1.383	1.384	.....	.....	.....	4.941	4.743	5.386	4.348	.....	.....	6.127	6.324	.....	6.719	5.138	24.308
Percentage, diarrhoeal diseases to total mortality all ages.....	0.163	0.163	0.165	.....	.....	.....	0.094	0.099	0.099	0.178	.....	.....	0.070	0.070	.....	0.224	0.118	0.518
Percentage, diarrhoeal diseases to total mortality under 5 years.....	3.89	3.59	3.39	.....	.....	.....	1.211	1.163	1.308	1.066	.....	.....	1.229	1.502	.....	1.648	1.259	5.959

RECAPITULATION OF DIARRHOEAL DISEASES — PERCENTAGES.

TABLE No. IX—Continued.
MORTALITY FROM DIARRHEAL DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WITH PERCENTAGES,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	From 8 to 12 months.						Total under 1 year.						From 1 to 2 years.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cholera infantum	19	16	35	14	69	83	67	59	126	22	16	38	22	16	38	14	12	26
Cholera morbus	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Diarrhea	4	2	6	3	1	4	6	5	11	4	3	7	4	3	7	2	1	3
Dysentery	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total diarrheal diseases	24	20	44	22	86	108	74	65	139	27	20	47	23	19	42	16	13	29
Percentage, cholera infantum under 5 years	6.168	5.195	5.195	4.546	21.104	22.402	21.753	17.208	15.585	76.948	7.143	5.195	4.546	5.195	4.546	3.806	30.279	34.007
Percentage, cholera infantum to total mortality all ages	417	375	390	1,531	1,625	1,578	1,248	1,130	5,581	518	375	330	518	375	330	280	2,507	2,507
Percentage, cholera infantum to total mortality under 5 years	924	775	775	678	3,149	3,343	3,246	2,568	2,325	11,482	1,066	775	678	775	678	581	3,100	3,100
Percentage, cholera morbus under 5 years	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percentage, cholera morbus to total mortality all ages	4.17	4.17	4.17	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136	1.136
Percentage, cholera morbus to total mortality under 5 years	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Percentage, diarrheal diseases under 5 years	3.306	1.653	7.438	3.785	18.182	13.223	10.744	27.273	21.477	72.727	3.306	1.653	8.264	3.306	1.653	9.091	32.314	34.007
Percentage, diarrheal diseases to total mortality all ages	2.837	1.418	6.383	4.065	13.063	11.348	9.219	23.404	18.441	62.412	2.837	1.418	7.092	2.837	1.418	7.802	19.149	19.149
Percentage, diarrheal diseases to total mortality under 5 years	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Percentage, dysentery under 5 years	3.846	3.846	11.329	3.846	21.077	3.846	19.231	19.231	15.384	57.692	7.692	11.329	11.329	7.692	11.329	11.329	40.769	40.769
Percentage, dysentery to total mortality all ages	2.023	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011
Percentage, dysentery to total mortality under 5 years	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Percentage, diarrheal diseases under 5 years	5.251	4.386	6.141	4.821	20.614	18.859	18.860	19.956	17.105	74.780	6.141	4.605	5.251	6.141	4.605	5.251	21.711	21.711
Percentage, diarrheal diseases to total mortality all ages	4.743	3.953	5.583	4.318	18.577	16.996	16.996	17.984	15.415	67.391	5.583	4.151	4.743	5.583	4.151	4.743	19.515	19.515
Percentage, diarrheal diseases to total mortality under 5 years	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163	1.163

RECAPITULATION OF DIARRHEAL DISEASES.—PERCENTAGES.

TABLE No. IX—Continued.

MORTALITY FROM DIARRHOEAL DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WITH PERCENTAGES,

REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	From 2 to 3 years.					From 3 to 4 years.					From 4 to 5 years.				
	W.		C.		Total.	W.		C.		Total.	W.		C.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cholera infantum	1		2	3	6						1				1
Cholera morbus															
Diarrhoea		2	3	1	6										
Dysentery			3		3										
Total diarrhoeal diseases	1	2	5	4	15						1				1
Percentage, cholera infantum under 5 years .....	.325		.649	.974	1.948										.325
Percentage, cholera infantum to total mortality all ages .....	.023		.047	.071	.141										.024
Percentage, cholera infantum to total mortality under 5 years .....	.048		.097	.145	.290										.048
Percentage, cholera morbus under 5 years															
Percentage, cholera morbus all ages															
Percentage, cholera morbus to total mortality all ages															
Percentage, cholera morbus to total mortality under 5 years															
Percentage, diarrhoea under 5 years	1.653	2.479	.827	4.959											
Percentage, diarrhoea all ages	1.418	2.128	.709	4.255											
Percentage, diarrhoea to total mortality all ages .....	.047	.070	.034	.141											
Percentage, diarrhoea to total mortality under 5 years .....	.097	.145	.049	.291											
Percentage, dysentery under 5 years	11.539				11.539										
Percentage, dysentery all ages	6.			6.											
Percentage, dysentery to total mortality all ages .....	.071			.071											
Percentage, dysentery to total mortality under 5 years .....	.145		.145		.145										
RECAPITULATION OF DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.—PERCENTAGES.															
Percentage, diarrhoeal diseases under 5 years .....	.219	.439	1.755	.877	3.990						.219				.219
Percentage, diarrhoeal diseases all ages .....	.198	.305	1.581	.791	2.665						.198				.198
Percentage, diarrhoeal diseases to total mortality all ages .....	.034	.047	.188	.034	.353						.034				.034
Percentage, diarrhoeal diseases to total mortality under 5 years .....	.048	.097	.388	.194	.727						.048				.048

TABLE No. X—Continued.
MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, FROM ALL CAUSES, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Causes of death.	From 4 to 5 years.				Total under 5 years.				Total.	Percentage of each cause to total mortality under 5 years of age.	Percentage of each cause to total mortality.
	W.		C.		W.		C.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC.											
Cholera infantum.....	1				93	83	69	63	306	14.923	7.253
Cholera morbus.....						1			1	.048	.034
Croup.....		3			8	15	4	8	35	1.696	.824
Diarrhœa.....					20	17	46	38	121	5.862	2.850
Diphtheria.....	4				19	9	2	3	33	1.599	.777
Dysentery.....					8	8	8	7	26	1.260	.612
Enterocolitis.....					7	7	12	17	44	2.132	1.036
Erysipelas.....					1	3	4	1	9	.436	.212
Fever bilious.....								1	1	.048	.024
Fever, cerebro-spinal.....					3	4	3	3	13	.630	.306
Fever, congestive.....							1	1	2	.097	.047
Fever, intermittent.....					1	1			2	.097	.047
Fever, remittent.....						2	3	6	12	.581	.283
Fever, scarlet.....	3		1		14	14	3	1	22	1.550	.754
Fever, typhoid.....					2	2	2	2	7	.339	.165
Fever, typho-malarial.....					2	2	2	1	7	.339	.165
Measles.....						1		1	2	.097	.047
Pyæmia.....					1				1	.048	.024
Tonsillitis.....					1		1		2	.097	.047
Varicella.....								4	5	.242	.118
Whooping-cough.....					7	6	11	9	33	1.599	.777
Syphilis (congenital).....							1	4	14	.678	.330
Inanition.....					19	11	13	23	66	3.198	1.534
Purpura hæmorrhagica.....					2				2	.097	.047
Aplthæ.....					5	3	10	4	22	1.066	.518
Worms.....							1		1	.049	.024
Total from zymotic diseases.....	8	3	1	2	210	188	206	197	801	38.808	18.865
Percentage to total mortality under 5 years.....	.388	.145	.049	.097	10.175	9.109	9.980	9.544			
Percentage to total mortality, all causes.....	.189	.071	.024	.047	4.946	4.428	4.852	4.639			
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.											
Anæmia.....									1	.048	.023
Anasarca.....							1	2	3	.145	.071

TABLE No. X.—Continued.
MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, FROM ALL CAUSES, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Causes of death.	From 4 to 5 years.						Total under 5 years.						Percentage each cause to total mortality under 5 years of age.	Percent. age each cause to total mortality.
	W.		C.		W.		C.		Total.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.														
Marasmus	1						9	17	13	18	57	2.761	1.343	
Rheumatism							11	6				.049	.023	
Hydrocephalus							2	3	9		34	1.047	.801	
Scrophula							6	8	34	39	87	2.885	2.408	
Tubes mesenterica							1	5	5	3	8	.183	.043	
Tubercular bronchitis							1	1		1	1	.049	.023	
Tubercular enteritis							4	9	6	4	23	1.114	.542	
Tubercular meningitis	1									2	2	.097	.047	
Tubercular peritonitis										1	1	.049	.024	
Tuberculosis														
Total from constitutional class	1	1	4	33	44		33	44	69	80	926			
Percentage to total mortality under 5 years .....	.049	.049	.104	1.369	2.132		1.369	2.132	3.343	3.876		10.950	
Percentage to total mortality, all causes .....	.023	.023	.094	.777	1.036		.777	1.036	1.625	1.855			5.323
CLASS III.—LOCAL.														
Apoplexy (cerebral)							1			1	2	.097	.047	
Atrophy (spinal)										1	1	.048	.023	
Congestion of brain		2	1	9	12				11	2	34	1.047	.801	
Convulsions (infantile)				36	37				71	49	193	9.351	4.545	
Epilepsy				1	1					2	3	.145	.071	
Inflammation of brain				1	3				4	1	8	.725	.377	
Laryngismus stridulus											1	.048	.024	
Meningitis				1	15				13	7	56	2.713	1.319	
Myelitis											1	.048	.024	
Pareplegia														
Pott's disease of spine									1	1	1	.049	.023	
Trismus nascentium									1	1	1	.048	.024	
Endocarditis				9	7				37	31	84	4.070	1.978	
Percarditis														
Thrombosis (pulmonary artery)											2	.097	.047	
Valvular disease of heart										1	1	.048	.024	
Asthma											3	.145	.071	
Bronchitis											1	.048	.023	
Bronchial catarrh				3	17				14	17	57	2.702	1.343	
Congestion of lungs	1			3	4				6	10	53	1.114	.542	

TABLE No. X.—Continued.
MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, FROM ALL CAUSES, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	Under 1 month.						From 1 to 4 months.						From 4 to 8 months.						From 8 to 12 months.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
CLASS III.—LOCAL.																								
Hæmoptysis																								
Laryngitis																								
Edema glottidis																								
Edema of lungs	2	1	2	4	3	5				11	11		8	3	25	14	3		18	10				
Pneumonia																								
Abscess of pharynx	2	1																						
Colic																								
Congestion of liver	1																							
Dysentery (morbid)																								
Enteritis																								
Gastritis																								
Gastroenteritis																								
Hæmia (strangulated)																								
Intestinal catarrh																								
Intussusception of intestines																								
Jaundice																								
Melæna																								
Obstruction of intestines																								
Pharyngitis																								
Stomatitis	1	1																						
Nephritis (Bright's disease)																								
Nephritis																								
Hæmorrhage (puddental)																								
Caries of temporal bone																								
Lordosis (cervical)																								
Necrosis of hand																								
Rachitis																								
Abscess of perineum																								
Adenitis																								
Carbuncle																								
Cellulitis																								
Eczema impetiginodes																								
Scleroderma																								
Total from local class	33	26	71	54	18	24				31	31		27	24	46	34	19	20	41	25				
Percentage to total mortality under five years	1.599	1.260	3.440	2.616	.872	1.163				1.502	1.509		1.308	1.163	2.229	1.647	.920	.969	1.986	1.211				
Percentage to total mortality from all causes	.777	.613	1.672	1.272	.424	.565				.730	.777		.636	.565	1.083	.801	.448	.471	.966	.589				

TABLE No. X-Continued.
MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, FROM ALL CAUSES, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	Total under 1 year.						From 1 to 2 years.						From 2 to 3 years.						From 3 to 4 years.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.	M.	F.	E.
CLASS III.—LOCAL.																								
Hæmoptysis.....																								
Laryngitis.....																								
Edema glottidis.....																								
Edema of lungs.....																								
Pneumonia.....	16	9		56	39		8	4		23	25		5	3		7	12		3	1		5	5	
Abscess of pharynx.....																								
Colic.....	2	1																						
Congestion of liver.....																								
Dentition, (morbid).....																								
Enteritis.....	4	3		1	4					1	2		1	1		2								
Gastroenteritis.....	2	1		1	1																			
Intestinal hæmorrhage.....																								
Intestinal hæmorrhage.....	1	3		2	1																			
Intussusception of intestines.....																								
Jaundice.....																								
Melæna.....																								
Obstruction of intestines.....																								
Pharyngitis.....																								
Stomatitis.....																								
Nephritis.....	1	1																						
Nephritis, (Bright's disease).....																								
Hæmorrhage, (puddendal).....																								
Caries of temporal bone.....																								
Lordosis, (cervical).....																								
Necrosis of hand.....																								
Rachitis.....																								
Abscess of perineum.....																								
Adenitis.....																								
Adenitis.....	1	1																						
Carbuncle.....																								
Cellulitis.....																								
Eczema impetiginodes.....																								
Scleroderma.....																								
Total from local class.....	97	94		189	146		29	27		51	53		11	10		18	23		6	11		6	11	
Percentage to total mortality under five years.....	4.099	4.553		9.157	7.073		1.405	1.308		2.471	2.519		.533	.484		.872	1.111		.391	.533		.388	.388	
Percentage to total mortality from all causes.....	2.985	2.314		4.451	3.439		.689	.636		1.201	1.224		.259	.236		.424	.542		.141	.259		.188	.188	

TABLE No. X—Continued.
MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, FROM ALL CAUSES, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	From 4 to 5 years.						Total under 5 years.				Total.	Percentage each cause to total mortality under 5 years of age.	Percentage each cause to total mortality.
	W.		C.		W.		C.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
CLASS III.—LOCAL.													
Hæmoptysis.....										1		.048	.023
Laryngitis.....					1		1			1	3	.145	.071
Edema glottidis.....							1				1	.049	.034
Edema of lungs.....							1				1	.049	.023
Pneumonia.....		4		1		32	21		92	83	228	11.048	5.369
Abcess of pharynx.....											1	.048	.023
Colic.....						2	1		1		4	.194	.094
Congestion of liver.....						1					1	.048	.023
Dentition, (morbid).....						1					1	.048	.023
Enteritis.....		2				5	7		2	6	4	.194	.094
Gastritis.....						3	3		3	3	20	.909	.471
Gastro-Enteritis.....						3	3		3	2	11	.532	.259
Hernia, (strangulated).....						2					10	.455	.236
Intestinal catarrh.....									1		1	.049	.023
Intussusception of intestines.....											1	.048	.034
Jaundice.....									1	1	2	.097	.047
Melæna.....											1	.049	.023
Obstruction of intestines.....									1		1	.049	.023
Pharyngitis.....											1	.048	.023
Sigmoiditis.....									1		1	.048	.023
Nephritis, (Bright's disease).....											1	.048	.023
Nephritis.....									1	1	3	.145	.071
Hæmorrhage, (puddenda).....									1		2	.097	.047
Caries of temporal bone.....									1		1	.049	.024
Lordosis, (cervical).....											1	.048	.023
Necrosis of hand.....									1		1	.049	.024
Rachitis.....						1				1	1	.048	.023
Abcess of perineum.....									2	3	6	.291	.141
Adenitis.....									1		1	.049	.024
Carbuncle.....									1		2	.097	.047
Cellulitis.....											1	.048	.024
Eczema impetiginodes.....											1	.049	.023
Scleroderma.....											1	.048	.024
Scleroderma.....											1	.049	.023
Total from local class.....	1	9	5	6	144	146		274		235	799		
Percentage to total mortality under five years.....	.049	.436	.242	.291	6.977	7.074		13.275		11.385		38.711	
Percentage to total mortality from all causes.....	.024	.212	.118	.141	3.391	3.439		6.453		5.534			18.817

TABLE No. X.—Continued.
MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, FROM ALL CAUSES, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

Cause of death.	From 4 to 5 years.				Total under 5 years.				Total.	Percentage each cause to total mortality under 5 years of age.	Percentage each cause to total mortality.		
	W.		C.		W.		C.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.													
Atelecasis pulmonum.....							6	6	16	9	37	1.793	.871
Atresia ani.....											1	.045	.023
Congenital deformity.....							1	2	1	3	15	.727	.353
Cyanosis.....							5	2	2	6	39	1.890	.919
Debility, congenital.....							11	1	11	6	2	.291	.141
Hemorrhage, umbilical.....								1			1	.048	.024
Hernia, (umbilical).....									1	2	7	.339	.165
Icterus neonatorum.....							4	18	15	17	80	3.876	1.884
Premature birth.....							30	2	3	2	7	.339	.165
Preternatural birth.....										1	1	.045	.023
Spina bifida.....													
Total from developmental diseases.....							57	45	54	42	198		
Percentage to total mortality under 5 years.....							2.762	2.180	2.616	2.035		9.593	
Percentage to total mortality, all causes.....							1.342	1.060	1.272	.989			4.663
CLASS V.—VIOLENT.													
Burned by clothing taking fire.....								1			1	.097	.047
Burned by clothing taking fire from hall gas-light							1	1				.048	.024
Burned by coal-oil.....											2	.097	.047
Concussion of brain from fall against iron pot.....									1			.048	.024
Concussion of brain by fall from arms of nurse.....							1				1	.049	.024
Concussion of brain by fall.....								1				.048	.024
Neglect at birth.....							1	1	2	7	11	.533	.259
Overlying by mother.....							1			2	3	.145	.071
Poisoned by alcohol.....										2	1	.048	.024
Poisoned by caustic potash.....							1		1		1	.049	.024
Poisoned by creosote.....											1	.048	.024
Poisoned by eating matches.....								1			1	.048	.024
Poisoned by morphia.....											1	.048	.024
Scald.....											1	.048	.024
Shock from fright.....											1	.048	.024
Strangled (accidental).....											1	.048	.024
Strangled, (accidental).....											2	.097	.047

TABLE No. X.—Continued.
MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, FROM ALL CAUSES, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	Total under 1 year.						From 1 to 2 years.						From 2 to 3 years.						From 3 to 4 years.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
CLASS V.—VIOLENT.																								
Suffocation, (asphyxia).....	1	3				1																		
Infanticide.....																								
Total violent deaths.....	5	7		2	15				1				2	1		2	1							1
Percentage to total mortality under 5 years.....	.242	.339		.007	.757				.048				.097	.049		.097	.048							.049
Percentage to total mortality, all causes.....	.118	.165		.047	.353				.024				.047	.023		.047	.023							.024
Total mortality under 5 years.....	308	290		419	361				88				31	27		43	49		14	16		20	21	
Total percentage in each period of life under 5 years.....	14.923	14.050		20.390	17.490				4.263				1.502	1.308		2.189	2.374		.678	.775		.909	1.103	
Total percentage in each period of life under 5 years to total mortality.....	7.254	6.830		9.808	8.502				2.072				2.736	2.968		1.060	1.154		.370	.377		.471	.565	

TABLE No. X.—Continued.
MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, FROM ALL CAUSES, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Cause of death.	From 4 to 5 years.				Total under 5 years.				Total.	Percentage each cause to total mortality under 5 years of age.	Percentage each cause to total mortality.	
	W.		C.		W.		C.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
CLASS V.—VIOLENT.												
Suffocation (asphyxia).....							1			2	.097	.047
Infanticide								3		6	.291	.141
Total violent deaths	1			1			8	9	4	19		
Percentage to total mortality under 5 years.....	.048			.049		.387	.436	.194	.921		1.938	
Percentage to total mortality, all causes .....	.024			.023		.189	.212	.094	.447			.942
Total mortality under 5 years.....	11	13	6	13		452	432	607	573	2,064		
Total percentage in each period of life under 5 years to total mortality under 5 years. }	.533	.630	.291	.630		21.899	20.930	29.409	27.762		100.	
Total percentage in each period of life under 5 years to total mortality. }	.259	.306	.141	.306		10.645	10.174	14.296	13.495			48.610

TABLE No. XI.

DEATHS FROM PHthisis PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	NATIVITY.									
	District of Columbia.				Other parts of the United States.				Foreign.	
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.	C.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1875.										
October.....	1	3	1	4		4	9	7	15	
November.....	2	6		4		4	4	2	8	9
December.....	3	2	1	4		2	6	9	9	3
1876.										
January.....	2	3		2		12	7	6	9	
February.....	6	5		5		7	19	13	4	3
March.....	5	4	1	3		5	2	5	9	2
April.....	5	4	6	3		9	2	10	3	3
May.....	2	7	1	1		1	6	12	5	1
June.....	10	3	2	3		7	5	10	8	2
July.....	1	4	4	2		5	9	11	14	4
August.....	2	3	2	2		2	4	5	17	
September.....	3	5	3	3		1	8	5	6	7
Total by sex in each period of life.....	48	44	23	34		60	75	97	135	57
Total by color in each period of life.....	92		57			135		233		79
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life.....	149					367				79
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	2,067	7,395	3,866	5,714		10,084	12,005	16,303	22,690	9,580
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	15,462		9,380			22,689		38,993		13,276
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	25.042					61.622				13.276
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.....	1,130	1,037	.542	.800		1,413	1,766	2,284	3,180	1,343
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	2,167		1,342			3,179		5,464		1,861
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality.....	3,509					8,643				1,861

TABLE No. XI—Continued.
 DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
 IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	White.			Colored.			Grand total.	From 5 to 10 years.								
								W.			C.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.					
1875.																
October.....	9	14	23	8	19	27	50					1				
November.....	15	11	26	2	12	14	40					1				
December.....	8	10	18	10	13	23	41									
1876.																
January.....	22	13	41	6	11	17	58			1						
February.....	18	14	32	19	18	37	69					2				
March.....	17	14	31	6	12	18	49			1						
April.....	17	9	26	16	18	34	60					1				
May.....	8	14	22	9	13	22	44					2				
June.....	19	9	28	12	11	23	51									
July.....	10	15	25	15	14	29	54			1						
August.....	5	7	12	7	19	26	38					1				
September.....	11	11	22	10	9	19	41					1				
Total by sex in each period of life.....	165	141	306	120	169	289	595	1		6		7				
Total by color in each period of life.....	306			289				1		13						
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life.....								14								
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	27.731	23.697		20.108	28.404			.168		1.008		1.177				
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	51.428			48.572				.168		2.185						
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....								2.353								
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.....								.024		.141		.165				
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.....								.034		.306						
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality.....	3.886	3.321		2.826	3.980					.330						

TABLE No. XI—Continued.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	10 to 15 years.						15 to 20 years.						20 to 25 years.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1875.																		
October.....					1								3	3			2	
November.....								1					1				2	
December.....				1													5	
1876.																		
January.....																		
February.....		3		1				2					2				1	
March.....																		
April.....		1															3	
May.....					2												2	
June.....																		
July.....																	3	
August.....																	2	
September.....		2		1													4	
Total by sex in each period of life.....	3	6		4	8			6		9			18	14		22	35	
Total by color in each period of life.....	9			12				15					32			57		
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life.....	21						58						89					
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	.505	1.008		.672	1.345			1.008		1.513			3.025	2.353		3.698	5.882	
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	1.513			2.017				2.521		7.227			5.378			9.580		
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	3.530						9.748						14.958					
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.....	.071	.141		.094	.189			.141		.212			.424	.330		.518	.824	
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	.212			.283				.333		1.013			.754			1.312		
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality.....	.495						1.366						2.696					

TABLE No. XI—Continued.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	AGE OF DECEDENTS.											
	25 to 30 years.						30 to 35 years.					
	W.		C.				W.		C.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1875.												
October						3						5
November	4			2			2	2			1	2
December	1	3		1		2	1	1				1
1876.												
January	5	1				2	4	1				
February	1	1		4		2	4	3				2
March	6			1		2	4	2			6	
April	2			2		1	5	3			1	1
May		1		2		2	3	1			1	1
June	4	4		4		1	3	3			2	3
July	1	3		3		4		2			1	
August		1				6	1	1			1	4
September	1					2	3	2			2	
Total by sex in each period of life.	25	16	18	27	30	22	13	14	15	19	13	21
Total by color in each period of life.	41		45		52		27		34		34	
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life.	86						79					
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease.	4.202	2.629	3.025	4.538	5.042	3.697	2.185	2.353	2.521	3.193	2.185	3.530
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease.	6.891		7.563		8.739		4.538		5.714		5.715	
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease.	14.454						13.277					
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality. ....	.589	.377	.424	.635	.707	.518	.306	.330	.353	.448	.306	.494
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality. ....	.966		1.059		1.225		.636		.801		.800	
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality.	2.025						1.861					

TABLE No. XI—Continued.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	AGE OF DECEDENTS.														
	40 to 45 years.					45 to 50 years.					50 to 55 years.				
	W.		C.		C.	W.		C.		C.	W.		C.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1875.															
October.....															
November.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
December.....	1	1	2												
1876.															
January.....	4	2			1	3			1	2	1	1			
February.....	2	1	1		1	2			1	2			2		
March.....	3	1	1		2	1			1	1			1		
April.....	2	2	1		1	2			1	1			1		
May.....	2	2													
June.....	1	2	1		1	1			1	2	1		1		
July.....	1	2			1	2			1	2	1		1		
August.....	1	2	2		2	2			1	1			2		
September.....	16	15	2	6	6	15	7	7	5	11	6	6	4		
Total by sex in each period of life.....	31	45	14	22		34	17	10		27					
Total by color in each period of life.....	31	45	14	22		34	17	10		27					
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life.....	2,689	2,521	1,345	1,008		2,521	1,176	841		1,849	1,008	1,009	672		
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	5,210	2,353	9,097	5,714		2,697	9,917			2,857	1,681				
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	7,563	5,714													
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	.377	.353	.189	.141		.353	.165	.118		.259	.141	.142	.094		
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.....	.730	.330	.518	.253		.518	.253			.403	.236				
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	1,060	801													
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality.....	1,060	801													

TABLE No. XI—Continued.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	AGE OF DECEDENTS.											
	55 to 60 years.						60 to 65 years.					
	W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.	W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.
1875.												
October.....	2											
November.....	2			2	1		1				1	
December.....	1	1		1	1						1	
1876.												
January.....	3	2		2								
February.....	2	1		1	1				1		1	
March.....												
April.....		1		1								
May.....	1								1		1	
June.....												
July.....				1					1		1	
August.....	1	2		2								
September.....		1		1							1	
Total by sex in each period of life.....	12	9	6	7	3	4	7	4	1	3	4	7
Total by color in each period of life.....	21		13				11				11	
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life.....	34				11			14				
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	2.017	1.512	1.008	1.177	.504	.673	.504	.673	.168	.504	.672	1.177
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	3.529		2.185		1.177		1.177		.672		1.849	.504
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	5.714				1.849			2.353				
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.....	.253	.212	.141	.165	.071	.094	.071	.094	.024	.070	.094	.165
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	.495		.306		.165		.165		.094		.259	.071
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality.....	.801				.259			.330				

TABLE No. XI—Continued.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	AGE OF DECEDENTS.											
	70 to 75 years.						75 to 80 years.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1875.												
October												
November												
December			1						1			
1876.												
January	1						1					
February												
March	1									1		1
April												
May				1						1		
June	1	1					1					
July		1										
August												
September												
Total by sex in each period of life	3	4	1	1			2	2		1	1	1
Total by color in each period of life	7		1				4			2		1
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life		2						4			3	
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease .....	.504	.672	.168				.336	.336		.168	.168	.168
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease	1.176		.168				.672			.336		.168
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease		1.344						.672			.504	
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality .....	.071	.094	.023				.047	.047		.024	.023	.023
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality .....	.165		.023				.094			.017		.023
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality .....		.188					.094				.070	

TABLE No. XI—Continued.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE.											
	Under 1 month.			1 to 4 months.						4 to 8 months.		
	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.	W.	M.	F.
1875.												
October												
November												
December	1											
1876.												
January	1											
February		1				1						
March						1						
April	1											
May						1						
June	1											
July		1										
August												
September	1					1						
Total by sex in each period of life	4	2	1		4	2	2	2		2	2	
Total by color in each period of life	6		3		6		5			4		2
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life	9					11				6		
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease .....	.673	.336	.168		.672	.336	.505			.336	.336	
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease	1.009		.504		1.008		.841			.672		.336
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease	1.513				1.849					1.008		
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality .....	.094	.047	.024		.094	.047	.071			.047	.017	.047
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality .....	.141		.071		.141		.118			.094		.047
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality .....	.212				.259					.141		

TABLE No. XI.—Continued.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE.											
	8 to 12 months.						Total under 1 year.					
	W.	F.	M.	C.	F.	M.	W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.
October.....												
November.....												
December.....												
1875.												
January.....												
February.....												
March.....												
April.....												
May.....												
June.....												
July.....												
August.....												
September.....												
Total by sex in each period of life.....	4		1	2			14	6	7	6	7	4
Total by color in each period of life.....	4		3				20		13		11	10
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life.....	7						33					
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	.672		.168	.336			2.353	1.008	1.177	1.008	1.177	.672
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	.672		.504				3.361		2.185		1.849	1.681
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	1.176						5.546					
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.....	.094		.024	.017			.330	.141	.165	.141	.165	.094
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	.094		.071				.471		.306		.259	.236
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality.....	.165						.777					
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality.....												

TABLE No. XI.—Continued.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE.											
	2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.			
	W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.	M.	C.	W.	F.	M.	C.
1875.												
October.....				1								1
November.....						1						
December.....				1								1
1876.												
January.....	1											
February.....				1		1		1		3		
March.....	2									1		1
April.....	1					1				1		2
May.....	1											1
June.....				2				1				1
July.....	1											1
August.....												1
September.....	1	1				1					1	2
Total by sex in each period of life.....	7	1		5		4		3		5	4	9
Total by color in each period of life.....	8			13		7		8		6		11
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life.....	21				15				17			
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	1.177	.168		.840	.672	.504	.404	.841	.672	.336	.336	1.514
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	1.445			2.185	1.176		1.345		1.008		1.850	
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease...	3.530				2.521				2.853			
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.....	.165	.024		.118	.094	.071	.071	.118	.094	.047	.047	.212
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	.189			.306	.165		.188		.141		.259	
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality	.495				.353				.400			

TABLE No. XI.—Continued.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	5 to 10 years.						10 to 20 years.						20 to 30 years.					
	W.			C.			W.			C.			W.			C.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1875.																		
October.....	1	3	2	4			2	3		4			2	5	1	1		
November.....	3	3	2	3			5	1					4	4	2			
December.....	1	2	2	6			1			2			2	4		1		
1876.																		
January.....	3	1	3	5			9	1					7	2				
February.....	2	3	2	5			2	2		7			4	3	1			
March.....	4	2	2	4			1	6		2			3	3		3		
April.....	2	1	3	2			5	2		3			2		1	1		
May.....	1			5			1	6		3			1			4		
June.....	3	1	2	1			4	1		5			7	2	1			
July.....	2	3	3	5				3		7			4	3	2			
August.....				5			2	5		3			3	9		2		
September.....	1	2	4	4			1	3		4			3	1				
Total by sex in each period of life.....	23	21	27	49			33	33		40			33	26	9	13		
Total by color in each period of life.....	44		76				66			88			59		92			
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life.....		129						154						81				
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	3.865	3.529	4.538	8.235			5.546	5.546		6.723			8.067	5.546	4.370	1.512	2.185	
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	7.395		12.773				11.092			14.700			9.916		3.697			
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....		20.168						25.882					13.613					
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.....	.542	.494	.636	1.154			.777	.777		.942			1.131	.777	.613	.212	.306	
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	1.036		1.791				1.554			2.073			1.390		.518			
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality.....		2.836						3.627					1.908					

TABLE No. XI.—Continued.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, BY MONTHS, SHOWING NATIVITY, COLOR, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PERCENTAGES.

	DURATION OF RESIDENCE.										PERCENTAGE—	
	60 to 70 years.						Unknown.				To total mor- tality from this disease.	To total mor- tality.
	W.		C.		W.		C.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1875.												
October.....											8,403	1,177
November.....		1			2			1			6,723	.942
December.....	1							1	2		6,891	.966
1876.												
January.....	1	1			1						9,748	1,366
February.....							1		1	3	11,596	1,625
March.....					2						8,295	1,154
April.....									2		10,084	1,413
May.....					1						7,395	1,036
June.....							1		1	2	8,571	1,201
July.....											9,076	1,272
August.....											6,387	.895
September.....					1		1			1	6,891	.966
Total by sex in each period of life.....	2	3			7		6	8	11			
Total by color in each period of life.....	5		1		13				19			
Total mortality from this disease in each period of life.....	6						32		100		100	14,013
Percentage by sex in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	.336	.594			.177	1.008	1.314		1.849			
Percentage by color in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	.840		.168		2.185		3.193					
Percentage of mortality in each period of life to mortality from this disease.....	1.008						5.378					
Percentage by sex in each period of life to total mortality.....	.047	.070			.165	.141	.189		.259			
Percentage by color in each period of life to total mortality.....	.117		.024		.306		.448					
Percentage of mortality from this disease in each period of life to total mortality.....	.141						.554					14,013

TABLE No. XII.—Continued.
SHOWING DAILY MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BY COLOR AND SEX.
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Date.	W.		C.		Total.	Date.	W.		C.		Total.	Date.	W.		C.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
1876. Feb.						1876. Mar.						1876. Apr.					1876. May
1	4	.....	3	1	9	1	3	2	2	5	13	1	1	1	2	4	4
2	1	3	1	4	8	2	3	1	4	3	10	2	3	3	1	2	12
3	3	3	4	4	14	3	3	6	3	3	17	3	3	3	3	6	4
4	5	1	5	5	21	4	4	.....	2	2	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
5	1	5	3	3	16	5	.....	.....	1	1	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
6	4	1	1	3	9	6	.....	.....	1	4	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
7	4	1	2	3	17	7	.....	.....	4	4	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
8	3	1	2	3	9	8	.....	.....	2	3	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
9	3	2	3	4	12	9	.....	.....	4	3	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	5	3	6	4	18	10	.....	.....	5	1	21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
11	1	1	3	3	12	11	.....	.....	1	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
12	5	2	4	1	21	12	.....	.....	2	3	14	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
13	4	2	2	4	11	13	.....	.....	1	2	11	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
14	5	2	2	3	18	14	.....	.....	2	3	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
15	3	2	3	4	11	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
16	6	3	3	3	18	16	.....	.....	2	2	13	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
17	7	2	2	3	11	17	.....	.....	3	3	10	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
18	4	2	4	6	13	18	.....	.....	2	4	12	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
19	1	1	3	3	6	19	.....	.....	3	3	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
20	3	1	3	3	9	20	.....	.....	2	2	13	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
21	1	3	5	3	12	21	.....	.....	2	2	14	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
22	2	4	.....	.....	12	22	.....	.....	4	1	12	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
23	3	3	.....	.....	13	23	.....	.....	3	3	11	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
24	3	3	3	3	12	24	.....	.....	2	2	13	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	25	.....	.....	3	3	6	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
26	1	1	1	5	8	26	.....	.....	5	5	17	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
27	2	1	3	5	11	27	.....	.....	2	3	15	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
28	5	1	1	2	9	28	.....	.....	3	4	9	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
29	2	1	1	2	6	29	.....	.....	1	2	8	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	30	.....	.....	3	3	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	.....	.....	1	1	10	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	91	57	77	85	310		109	83	96	77	365		77	66	75	78	296
													70	71	64	74	279

TABLE No. XII—Continued.
SHOWING DAILY MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BY COLOR AND SEX.
REGISTERED FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Date.	W.		C.		Total.	Date.	W.		C.		Total.	Date.	W.		C.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
1876. June	135	118	123	115	491	1876. July	135	143	131	138	567	1876. Aug.	113	96	93	95	397
1	2	7	2	1	12	1	4	3	6	5	18	1	3	2	1	4	10
2	4	1	2	3	10	2	1	3	4	5	14	2	3	11	2	2	18
3	3	5	5	3	15	3	9	5	3	3	20	3	5	5	2	1	10
4	7	5	3	1	16	4	4	9	8	4	26	4	5	2	2	5	11
5	4	2	2	3	12	5	7	3	8	5	23	5	2	3	3	2	10
6	4	2	3	2	10	6	3	3	3	3	9	6	4	4	1	1	13
7	8	3	2	2	15	7	4	3	4	1	9	7	3	3	3	7	22
8	6	1	1	4	15	8	7	4	1	6	25	8	3	9	2	1	22
9	3	3	3	3	13	9	13	7	5	4	29	9	5	3	3	2	17
10	3	3	2	5	13	10	12	10	8	4	34	10	5	3	4	1	13
11	6	4	3	4	17	11	9	10	5	10	42	11	3	3	2	4	10
12	3	3	6	3	15	12	9	10	4	6	34	12	3	4	1	3	13
13	4	6	8	1	19	13	11	7	6	29	31	13	4	3	4	2	11
14	4	1	6	2	13	14	4	4	2	3	13	14	1	3	1	3	8
15	6	1	7	2	16	15	4	3	7	4	18	15	1	2	3	5	11
16	6	4	4	6	20	16	3	3	2	2	11	16	5	2	4	4	15
17	3	10	4	2	19	17	2	6	2	4	14	17	4	1	3	3	11
18	6	6	4	3	13	18	4	2	4	3	13	18	4	1	3	2	9
19	6	6	5	3	20	19	6	5	4	3	18	19	4	4	4	6	10
20	3	4	4	6	17	20	6	5	5	6	22	20	5	2	4	1	14
21	5	4	2	5	16	21	3	3	1	9	18	21	5	2	2	2	11
22	6	3	4	5	18	22	4	2	5	2	16	22	4	4	4	7	16
23	6	7	3	4	18	23	5	3	2	2	17	23	4	4	4	2	1
24	6	6	5	8	27	24	5	5	2	5	17	24	4	4	4	3	14
25	4	5	7	3	19	25	4	2	3	2	11	25	3	1	4	3	10
26	4	7	5	2	18	26	3	3	3	4	15	26	3	4	3	2	13
27	4	5	3	8	20	27	3	4	1	4	12	27	4	4	3	3	15
28	5	4	10	7	26	28	1	4	7	4	10	28	8	1	3	5	16
29	4	4	5	4	15	29	4	4	3	6	17	29	1	3	2	4	19
30	2	3	.....	4	11	30	1	5	4	7	17	30	5	2	3	3	14
	4	3				31	1	4	2	6	13	31	3	4	8	2	17
	135	118	123	115	491		135	143	131	138	567		113	96	93	95	397
													87	85	87	90	349

6.—REPORT OF ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 30, 1876.

SIR: The following report of cases referred to, and legal business transacted by, the attorney for the board of health for the year ending September 30, 1876, is respectfully submitted:

Number of cases referred to the attorney for prosecution in the courts of the district.....	138
Number of cases in which convictions were had.....	58
Number of cases discontinued.....	62
Number of cases dismissed by the court.....	6
Removed by certiorari to the supreme court of the District of Columbia.....	1
Failure to serve process on defendant.....	1
Number of cases suspended for further evidence.....	9
Number of cases still pending.....	1
Total.....	138
Number of appeals taken to circuit court.....	5
Amount of fine imposed by the court.....	\$238 00
Amount of collateral forfeited.....	35 00
Total.....	273 00
Number of cases in which fines were remitted by the court by consent of the board on account of poverty, &c., of defendants.....	13
Number of cases in which judgment on conviction was that defendant give bonds to abate nuisance.....	10

Of the 138 cases referred to the attorney for prosecution in the courts, 120 were cases of nuisances of various kinds, and of more or less serious nature, in which there had been neglect and failure to abate after notice duly served by the board. In a considerable proportion of these cases, the delinquents, after service of process, have obtained further time, and a suspension of proceedings to allow an abatement of the nuisance complained of; and these cases have subsequently been discontinued, the nuisances being abated to the satisfaction of the health-officer.

In many cases, also, defendants, upon pleading guilty, or being convicted of the offense, have been ordered by the courts, under bonds, to abate nuisance within a specified time, usually short. In several cases, when the offense consisted of a single act of nuisance committed, the court, in consideration of the poverty of the defendant, and at the instance of the board of health, remitted the fine imposed.

Ten of the cases prosecuted during the year were referred by the registrar of vital statistics for violation of the rules and regulations of the board concerning the subject of vital statistics. In all cases brought before the courts, the rules and regulations with regard to this subject have been sustained and enforced.

Of the remaining cases, only one was for violation of the pound regulations, and seven for infraction of the ordinances of the board to prevent the sale of unwholesome food. The number of cases of either of these classes has very sensibly diminished within the last two years. This is believed to be due largely to the vigorous enforcement of the law and the ordinances of the board, and to the growth of more enlightened views and a more just appreciation of the evils inflicted by this class of offenses upon the community.

Up to July 30, 1876, when the law of Congress requiring the attorney to be selected by the board from its own membership took effect, the legal affairs of the board were conducted by Mr. H. D. Beam, late

attorney, &c., under the direction and supervision of the committee on ordinances. I do but simple justice to Mr. Beam when I state that, in his relations to the board as its attorney, he has conducted its legal affairs with ability and efficiency, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It is made the duty of the board of health to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for their removal; to make and enforce regulations to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the cities of Washington and Georgetown; to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in said cities; and to make and enforce regulations to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of deaths and the interment of the dead in the District of Columbia. These duties are enjoined by law of Congress.

Other duties, having to do with the sanitary service of the District, have been imposed either by the late legislative assembly of the District or the honorable commissioners. In all cases in which regulations have been made, and their enforcement attempted by the board, as enjoined by law, the board has been sustained with singular uniformity by the courts.

This report, as well as others previously made by your attorney, demonstrates the correctness of this statement.

It must be cause of special gratification to the board that its regulations, whether they have to do with nuisances, the prevention of domestic animals from running at large in the cities named, the prevention of the sale of unwholesome food, the enforcement of regulations with regard to vital statistics, or any other subject coming within its authority, have been maintained in the courts, as indicated, and accepted by the community as reasonable, their enforcement conducing to the general good.

JOHN M. LANGSTON,
Attorney Board of Health.

Dr. T. S. VERDI,
President Board of Health.

7.—REPORT OF HEALTH-OFFICER, WITH ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith tabular statements of the operations of the departments under my charge for the year ending September 30, 1876, together with the reports of the medical sanitary inspector and the inspector of marine products, all of which bear sure testimony to the vigilance and efficiency of the employes, the value of their labors, and the intimate relationship of our service to the highest interests of the community.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. T. KEENE, M. D.,
Health-Officer.

TULLIO S. VERDI, M. D.,
President Board of Health District of Columbia.

Consolidated report of nuisances for the year ending September 30, 1876.

Months.	Total.																																		
	Alleys.	Atriums.	Cellars.	Excavations.	Gutters.	Garbage.	Hog-pens.	Houses, filthy.	Houses, condemned.	Houses, slaughter.	Houses, no privy.	Hydrants.	Lots, filthy.	Manure.	Markets, public.	Miscellaneous.	Pumps.	Pipes burst, water.	Ponds, stagnant.	Privies, filthy.	Privies, full.	Privy-boxes, leaky.	Privies, dilapidated.	Sewers, public.	Sewers, house-connection.	Stables.	Streets, filthy.	Shells, oyster.	Traps, sewer.	Yards.	Yards, cow.	Vaults, privy.	Water-closets.		
1875.																																			
October.....	133	6	13	3	57	43	2	37	52	10	10	2	48	80	1	40	3	2	70	203	578	58	47	58	214	56	11	43	314	33	5	1	2,703		
November.....	70	6	13	3	43	48	2	37	52	10	10	2	48	80	1	40	3	2	70	206	632	66	50	101	13	9	...	...	240	31	...	...	1,402
December.....	58	1	11	...	42	26	...	21	30	...	...	...	26	67	...	50	...	1	17	206	632	66	50	101	13	9	...	...	240	31	...	...	1,983
1876.																																			
January.....	74	11	4	...	17	69	...	31	16	...	3	7	17	72	1	105	2	6	42	163	350	63	74	24	29	25	47	273	57	1	34	1,598			
February.....	41	7	14	...	14	54	...	1	23	...	...	...	10	40	...	61	2	6	42	163	344	40	40	15	41	20	45	129	33	...	15	1,144	
March.....	33	2	11	...	37	26	...	1	28	...	...	...	41	69	...	75	7	1	3	192	400	46	64	...	99	13	9	62	230	...	38	1,560	
April.....	72	3	22	...	25	19	...	1	48	...	...	...	55	67	...	75	7	1	3	155	434	46	44	...	175	10	8	31	204	32	...	7	1,619
May.....	114	19	1	...	47	20	...	2	37	...	...	...	63	108	...	137	...	1	3	128	799	4	16	106	358	31	23	39	244	44	...	...	2,530
June.....	81	7	10	...	26	35	...	2	32	...	...	...	36	59	...	160	1	3	6	188	676	117	42	...	296	15	34	41	277	5	...	12	2,219
July.....	22	3	6	...	7	4	...	2	11	...	...	...	2	45	...	52	1	2	2	58	135	63	12	...	20	16	2	30	65	19	...	1	575
August.....	45	14	9	...	17	19	...	3	26	...	...	...	43	73	...	52	3	2	4	249	433	95	29	19	59	47	19	34	203	96	2	19	1,741
September.....	50	13	31	5	22	17	...	2	72	1	...	...	41	68	...	36	3	3	4	155	395	90	24	30	55	37	7	26	198	72	...	15	1,576
Total.....	860	83	159	19	323	345	68	424	371	24	42	50	108	786	6	302	21	33	166	2,023	5,331	840	476	101	1,641	263	186	11	512	2,610	437	39	190	20,261	

By the above table it appears that the number of nuisances reported and abated falls short of the number aggregated in my last annual report some four thousand, which may be attributed in great measure to the fact that since July 1, 1876, only one-half the former number of inspectors have been employed, owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate sufficiently to sustain a requisite sanitary force. Although some of the most active and efficient inspectors were retained, the utter impossibility of so few men covering so large a territory in this service became apparent. Where localities were, last year, visited and cleaned once a month, now, often, three months elapse before the careless or negligent are called to account by the inspecting officer; and, surprising as it may seem, there are hundreds of premises in this District that might remain from year to year accumulating deposits of all manner of uncleanness—sources of zymotic poison to all the surrounding neighborhood—did not the law declare such neglect a crime, and send officials to instruct, notify, or punish by fine and imprisonment all who so offend. This service, with the present number of employes, can only be performed once in three months. Filth therefore remains often two months untouched, and disease, unmistakably, results. Still, there are not wanting many who count our service a bloated gormandizer of public funds, *presuming* to act in meddlesome interference with private rights, viz, the right of a man to continue to nourish and sustain on his premises, indefinitely, a reeking, offensive nuisance, to the common discomfort and danger of the community.

We come with expert experience and knowledge to teach the ignorant or careless how hazardous to the health and life of their families are these nuisances, and how they may protect themselves by abating them. And we go away branded as nuisances ourselves, and given to understand that the less frequent and shorter our visits, the more agreeable to our hosts. Were we not aware of many brilliant exceptions to the rule, and many intelligent, earnest advocates of sanitary regulations and enforcement, we might, indeed, despair of accomplishing that great good to which our daily experience and study point out the way as clearly as the sun at noon-day. And as results force themselves upon the attention of the individuals concerned, beams are cast out and motes more clearly seen. We who love the noble work hope and believe it will stand where it belongs, second to none of the vital interests of communities. And not until then may we expect to receive at the hands of legislators, representatives of the people, that substantial indorsement and support essential to success.

Although this reduction of the sanitary force has had the direct effect of allowing insanitary conditions to remain a longer time on premises and lots, in alleys, streets, &c., there has, nevertheless, been unusual activity and effectual application of means to abatement among the inspectors retained, as the various items will demonstrate.

Alleys, streets, and gutters have not been as often cleaned, and have consequently been in much more filthy condition than last year. This, we are informed, has been the unavoidable consequence of a lack of funds to pay such service—a melancholy fact, which, we trust, will never again be true of our District.

Of filthy houses, 424 have been reported. These were found in the alleys and low places, as were also 371 houses condemned as unfit for human habitation. Many of these have, through our notices, been cleaned, repaired, and rendered comparatively decent. In many parts of the city we find new blocks of houses and trim, neat little buildings of the humble class replacing the old, filthy, dilapidated shanties which

formerly disgraced them. This results from our persistent demands for better sanitary conditions. A large number still remain, and are ever-recurring cause of complaint. Of these, as of filthy lots and stagnant ponds, we often find the owners non-residents, which greatly complicates, sometimes defeats, our object.

Of stagnant ponds of water, 166 have been reported during the year, found generally in the southwestern and northeastern sections of Washington. Their abatement has been prompt, and inestimable benefits have accrued to the neighborhood.

A large number (1,641) house sewer-connections have been ordered, and prompt compliance with our notices is the rule. There has been very little extension of the public sewers during the year, although many localities demand them as a sanitary measure, the soil being so saturated with rain and waste water as to greatly increase the prevalence of zymotic diseases.

Complaints of offensive water-closets, basins, &c., and the escape of sewer-gases in houses in the higher sections of the city, in consequence of the lack of Potomac water, have been frequent, although great improvement in that regard over last year is noticed. I trust that some permanent solution of this problem will soon be made, and families relieved from constant fear of fatal disease from this cause.

Consolidated report showing the condemnations of unwholesome food for the year ending September 30, 1876.

Date.	Beef, pounds.	Veal, pounds.	Mutton, pounds.	Bacon, pork, and ham, pounds.	Birds, rabbits, and squirrels.	Poultry, pounds.	Eggs, dozens.	Cheese and butter, pounds.	Potatoes, bushels.	Onions, bushels.	Radishes, bunches.	Cabbage and lettuce, heads.	Squashes and pumpkins.	Corn, dozens.	Cucumbers, dozens.	Egg-plants.	Tomatoes and turnips, bushels.	Kale, barrels.	Rhubarb, bunches.	Apples, bushels.	Peaches and pears, bushels.	Watermelons.	Cantaloupes.	Berries, quarts.	Cherries, bushels.	Cocoanuts.	Oranges and lemons, dozens.	Pine-apples.	Miscellaneous fruit and vegetables, bushels.		
1875.																															
October.....	349	192	233	248	7	84	35	13	9	722	11	228	130	714	12	17	46	301	141											1	
November.....	507	243	96	671	14	1,610	68	192	4	460	262	12	231	231	16	21															
December.....	461	92	38	51	397	673			8	239	492					19	18											4			
1876.																															
January.....	533	122	69	442	100	538				1,460	236					8													22		6
February.....	1,238	66	61	336	1	138				7	430	60				2															
March.....	681	58	35	2,436	1	80				15	4-5	13				22	3														
April.....	696	448	196	1,191		107				263	1					4															120
May.....	903	279	273	260		4				129						27	114	3											56		118
June.....	1,762	556	595	443		4				1,297						114	3														238
July.....	1,207	355	298	693		4				1,573						24	11												180		179
August.....	862	239	177	694		20				642																					368
September.....	343	161	64	280		12				3,418																					123
Total.....	9,396	2,811	2,135	7,875	670	3,270	2,632	86	350	92	3915, 118	1,075	1,624	1,305	82	30	138	183	64	11, 683	6, 626	652	316	500	206	60	1,153				

Value of above, when of wholesome quality, \$11,926.68.

Upon examination of this statement, we find that an aggregate of 22,217 pounds of meat, 3,940 pounds of game, &c., 2,632 dozen eggs, 5,000 bushels vegetables and fruits, and 17,709 melons were condemned during the year and disposed of by the inspectors of food, being removed as garbage or sent to the soap-factories, and in no instance has our authority to condemn and seize been contested. In fact, this service has been received by the dealers with increasing favor. Consequently, our markets are, every month, improving in the quality of food offered for sale, and are acknowledged by hundreds of strangers visiting them during the past season, to be second in that respect to none in the country.

The reduction of the food inspection force to two men since July 1st, renders it impossible to attend to other than the markets, and the wharves where marine products are landed. The small markets green-groceries, &c., throughout the two cities, upon which a large portion of our people depend, which formerly were carefully inspected, must now be almost entirely neglected. But, by aiming to condemn the unwholesome supplies in bulk, in the hands of the commission-merchants, we prevent much inferior quality from reaching the small dealers.

The annual report of the inspector of marine products, and a tabular statement herewith presented, is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the supply of, and demand for, that variety of food at this market, and indicates the great value of this branch of the service, as well as the superior fitness of the officer specially charged with its onerous duties.

P. T. KEENE, M. D.,

Health Officer District of Columbia :

SIR: In presenting this my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1876, it is with pride and pleasure that I point to the vast improvement in the class of marine products offered in this market, and the sanitary reform produced among the dealers since the inauguration of the service in 1871. Formerly fish were brought up the Potomac in large numbers, regardless of the state of the market, the transportation generally being in open boats. Upon arrival here, they were thrown upon a wharf reeking with filth; exposed sometimes for hours in the sun, and then transferred to stands in the market and offered to the public in a condition totally unfit for food. When the inspection service was commenced, dealers at both wharves and markets were found loth to conform to the wholesome regulations imposed by the board of health, and every step looking to sanitary reform was hotly contested. Gradually, however, little by little, step by step, they came over. The public seeing the good resulting from our labors, it became apparent to the dealers that popular opinion as well as sanitary law demanded a change. Finding that it was to their own interest, they began cheerfully to respond, and to-day we find them urging every measure tending to the advancement of sanitary conditions. Instead of the repulsive, reeking, offensive stands of old, we have modern "refrigerators" and "ice-boxes," with all surroundings cleanly and attractive. The wharves, too, are kept in good condition, the majority of fish being brought on steamers packed in ice, and only removed in quantities sufficient for the demand.

The tabulated statement of inspections and condemnations, presented herewith, shows a slight decrease in both inspections and condemnations of scale-fish as compared with that of last year, and a small advance in shell-fish.

Inspections and condemnations of marine products for the year ending September 30, 1876.

Date.	Inspections.						Condemnations.								
	Shad.	Tailors.	Herring.	Fish, bunches.	Sturgeon.	Oysters, bushels.	Clams.	Crabs.	Shad.	Herring.	Fish, bunches.	Sturgeon.	Oysters, bushels.	Clams.	Crabs.
1875.															
October				31,127	6	40,793					436		774		
November				26,856		80,941					181		161		
December				19,234		63,095					164		45		
1876.															
January				28,874		63,740					399		990		
February	21			20,479		48,510			21		74		110		
March	20,954		31,000	51,222		25,425	25,000	10,000	4		972		725	1,900	950
April	924,008	28,100	888,950	112,798		13,650	52,325	21,850	8	1,850	278		1,921	5,250	5,100
May	64,121	19,400	565,800	51,754	462	1,894	60,325	50,175	21		875	8	166	7,703	13,936
June	375		3,900	32,090	319	30	103,500	46,435			75	4	15	13,490	13,425
July				34,156	17	36	106,175	77,433			1,381	2	36	19,025	13,433
August				33,318	31	296	192,650	81,425			1,909	2	96	9,650	8,875
September				41,203	32	14,967	73,000	34,390			878	5	370	3,900	4,965
Total.	319,079	47,500	1,488,950	483,111	919	355,437	704,975	316,498	54	1,850	7,582	27	4,759	62,915	61,084

Value of above condemnations when of wholesome quality, \$6,601.70.

FISH.

The decrease of the shad and herring fishery of the Potomac during the past season has been of a most alarming character. Very few of the large seine-fisheries have continued throughout the season, a circumstance unprecedented in these waters. The "gill-nets" and "pound-nets" have continued as usual, although with very meager results for their labor and investment.

The causes of the decrease have reference, without doubt, to the great amount of fishing done. Within a few years, the "gill-nets" especially have multiplied many times, not only among regular and occasional fishermen who have adapted themselves to this line of employment, but also by the arrival of large numbers of fishermen from other States, more particularly from the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers. Many of these new arrivals have been very completely equipped with nets, boats, and other apparatus, and have rivaled the resident fishermen in captures and skillfulness in their profession. The waters of the Potomac are, without doubt, overfished. Very little of the water coming through the Potomac reaches the Chesapeake without passing through the meshes of numerous nets, and it will be seen that it is scarcely possible for fish to ascend the river without capture, especially when there is no interim; most of the nets being in active use at all times, both day and night.

This extensive use of nets is the most probable cause of the decrease in the supply of shad and herring, although conjectures have been made, as stated in my last report, that the season and effect of certain winds at the time of the migrations of the fish into the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay have had much to do with the absence of these varieties. Whether this is true or not is a difficult matter to judge. The effect of cold in the early spring is generally considered to retard the abundance of the fish, as shad seem to lie outside and await an increase in temperature before they begin their migrations freely. This has been noticed in all the rivers of the coasts. Continual rains have considerable influence on the daily movements of fish in the rivers. Heavy rains in the upper waters carry a large amount of fresh water down to the bay, somewhat inciting energy and vigor in the shad and herring, they moving up more rapidly and making longer distances at each time. The fishermen argue, in opposition to this theory, that very heavy rains force back the salt and brackish waters several miles, which has an influence to prevent the fish from making migrations high up the stream, as finding fresh water low down they are satisfied to stop and not move as far up as they otherwise would.

The "salt-water tailor," or "blue fish," has been quite abundant this season, taken off Chesapeake Bay and vicinity. This is one of the most savage species of fish on the Atlantic shores. It not only kills to eat, but, striking right and left in a school of more defenseless fish, mangles and wounds merely for sport. Whether the presence of this fish on the coast has anything to do with the absence of shad and herring, I am unable to say; the whole question of the causes of the decrease is an intricate one, and requires a great deal of observation and study. The most evident cause, however, seems to be the great overfishing of the waters of the river.

Once more I would call attention to the imperative necessity of legislation or congressional action looking to a remedy for this matter.

An article in *Marin's Gazetteer* of the District of Columbia and Virginia, published in 1835, enables a comparison of the present condition

of the fisheries with that of the date of publication. In a considerably shorter season than that of last year there were 22,500,000 shad and 750,000,000 herring taken in this river, and this exclusive of the rock-fish, sturgeon, and other varieties. These statements are confirmed by the older residents and fishermen on the Potomac.

The State of Maryland proposed a law during the early spring which, if it could be carried out and enforced, would soon solve this vexed problem of the decrease of fish. It provided for a limit of the general season; a weekly close between Saturday evening and Monday morning; a certain size of mesh to be used; licensing of all fishermen; the charging of a nominal price per square yard for seine, gill-net, horn-net, fyke-net, &c., according to size of mesh; the appointment of fish-wardens and river-police; imposing of penalties for any and all infractions; prohibiting fishing in the vicinity of the mouths of tributaries, &c.

There is said to be an old compact antedating even the articles of confederation, which provides that any law or regulation relating to the waters of the Potomac, enacted by either Maryland or Virginia, must be confirmed by both States before it is valid. This compact involves legislation for the Potomac in some difficulty, but it is sincerely to be hoped that the two States may soon combine and enact some code of laws to regulate the fisheries. Certainly, unless some remedial means are soon employed, the immense business of fishing on the Potomac will dwindle away to nothing.

OYSTERS.

There was an increase of 49,700 bushels in receipts over that of the year previous; and a decrease of 669 bushels in condemnation. This may be accounted for by the fact that an open winter prevented their freezing to any great extent, and, small prices prevailing, cargoes were quickly disposed of.

There is one, and only one, channel through which the public can have unsound oysters thrust upon them, and to this matter the special attention of the health-officer is respectfully invited. There are at the present time several hundred men employed in the business of hawking oysters through the streets in buckets. These men buy the cheapest oysters which can be procured, shuck them in the afternoon, and start on their journey through the streets next morning; selling probably one-half of them, they renew the quantity, and continue on the day following. This is kept up from day to day, the oysters rarely being more than half fresh, and often totally unfit for food. These men having no place of business at which their stock can be examined, it is impossible for the inspector to prevent the sale of such oysters. Complaints are frequent against them, and I would urge some action at an early date looking to a remedy.

There has been no material change in the inspection or condemnations of other shell-fish. The tabulated statement will, I trust, make a satisfactory exhibit of my labors for the year. My duties grow more pleasant as the service grows to perfection, and I sincerely hope the confidence enjoyed during the past I may continue in the future to deserve.

Very respectfully,

C. LUDINGTON,
Inspector Marine Products.

Statement of offal and dead animals removed during the year ending September 30, 1876.

Months.	Garbage.	Night-soil.	Dead animals.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	
1875.			
October.....	282	4, 143	481
November.....	152	2, 264	176
December.....	170	2, 263	174
1876.			
January.....	328	1, 963	148
February.....	310	1, 872	177
March.....	305	2, 156	178
April.....	414	3, 161	334
May.....	430	3, 157	426
June.....	635	4, 300	839
July.....	543	2, 275	673
August.....	1, 129	2, 341	541
September.....	841	3, 127	408
Total.....	5, 539	33, 022	4, 555

The removal of offal, still a much-disputed question among sanitarians, is probably conducted with greater satisfaction in the District of Columbia than in any other city in this country. Although defective in many of its details, by no means fulfilling the ideal the board hoped to attain, the systems adopted have proven successful and received the willing indorsement of the people benefited.

The quantity of garbage reported removed falls short of the same item last year some 1,461 tons, accounted for in the fact that a less number of melons and other bulky products were brought to our market during the present year, the summer of 1875 being particularly noticeable for the extraordinary profusion of vegetable products in this latitude.

The number of privy-boxes cleaned is less than last year some 2,500, resulting from two principal causes: first, the tendency of the people in the more densely-populated portions of the city to substitute water-closets for the abominable, offensive boxes, disgusting relics of the past, which should no longer be allowed to exist anywhere; second, the poverty of a very large number of the population who live in the alleys and outskirts of the cities. It is oftentimes impossible for them to pay the small sum required for the cleansing, hence their boxes are cleaned much less frequently; and such has been the case even among the class supposed to be better able, but obliged to practice unaccustomed economy. The employment of special inspectors for this service to prevent the accumulation of nuisances on premises has been productive of good results, but the fact still exists that hundreds of these poor people are unable to pay even this tax for cleanliness.

Of the 4,555 dead animals collected and removed, 1,092 were large, such as horses, mules, and cows; the remainder were dogs, goats, cats, &c. The number of dogs impounded, not redeemed, and killed at the pound was 1,917.

Operations of the pound for the year ending September 30, 1876.

Months.	Animals impounded.								Disposition.						Cash received from fees and sales.
	Horses.	Cows.	Mules.	Hogs.	Goats.	Geese.	Dogs.	Total.	Redeemed.	Killed.	Dogs killed.	Died.	Returned.	Sold.	
1875.															
October	3	12	1	1	25	37	222	301	119	178	173	*1	..	{ 1 horse, \$7. 2 geese, \$1..	} \$130 75
November	3	9	..	..	9	22	..	43	40	2	..	..	..	1 cow, \$9 ..	50 25
December .....	..	5	1	..	19	16	..	41	35	5	..	..	..	1 goat, \$1..	37 00
1876.															
January .....	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	12	9	3	..	..	..	..	10 25
February .....	..	4	..	..	12	..	..	16	12	4	..	..	..	..	17 00
March	1	..	1	..	16	..	..	18	11	7	..	..	..	..	12 50
April	4	1	..	..	14	..	..	19	13	6	..	..	..	..	18 00
May	7	6	2	..	7	..	306	322	85	243	243	..	..	..	100 00
June	4	4	..	..	9	..	512	529	112	417	415	..	..	..	120 00
July	3	8	..	..	19	7	507	544	118	425	419	..	†1	..	119 50
August	6	5	..	2	7	..	467	487	105	382	378	..	..	..	126 25
September	5	5	..	..	14	11	295	330	85	245	240	..	..	..	90 50
Total	36	60	5	3	162	93	2,309	2,668	744	1,917	1,868	1	1	5	832 00

*Horse. †Goat.

POUND.

The lack of sufficient funds to defray expenses has also greatly crippled this important department of the service under my supervision during the summer months when domestic animals run at large and while the dog-days prevail. Nevertheless, the above statement compares favorably with former years, especially when we consider the fact that every year reduces the grazing-ground within the city limits, and teaches the custodians of cows, goats, geese, &c., how rarely any animal gone astray escapes the relentless impounder.

Double the amount now devoted to this service would be judiciously expended during nine months of the year.

The army of miserable curs will be recruited to such formidable strength as to demand the marshaling of a sufficient force for their extermination during the next warm season.

Cases of small-pox occurring in the District of Columbia during the year ending September 30, 1876.

Date.	Name.	Location.	Color.	Nativity.	Class of disease.	When vaccinated.	Removed to hospital.	Died.
1875.								
Nov. 7	Martha Watts	1627 Twelfth street N. W.	Colored	United States	Confluent	Previous to 5 years	Nov. 7	Nov. 24
13	Esther Wilcoxon	740 Seventh street S. E.	White	do	do	do	Nov. 11	Nov. 17
14	James H. Webb	1627 Twelfth street N. W.	Colored	do	do	Within 5 years	Nov. 14	
14	Charles Watts	do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 14	
14	Mary Webb	do	do	do	do	Previous to 5 years	Nov. 14	
14	Hannah Watts	do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 14	Nov. 17
15	Peter Watts	do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 15	
15	Henry Watts	do	do	do	do	Within 5 years	Nov. 15	
15	George Watts	do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 15	
15	Martha A. Day	do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 15	
20	Elizabeth Thomas	do	do	do	do	do	Nov. 19	Nov. 22
22	Stephene Dolly	517 Seventh street N. W.	do	do	do	Previous to 5 years	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
30	Charles Brown	Alley 2 and 3 between B and C streets N. E.	do	do	do	Within 5 years	Nov. 29	
Dec. 10	William Young	Canal-front, Georgetown	do	do	do	Never	Dec. 10	Jan. 17
25	Alice Anderson	55 Cedar street.	do	do	do	do	Dec. 25	
1876.								
Jan. 2	Lillio Payno	421 Ninth street S. W.	White	do	do	do		
28	Roberta Thompson	430 Seventeenth street N. W.	Colored	do	do	Within 5 years	Jan. 28	
31	Henry McDonald	1212 Tenth street N. W.	do	do	do	Previous to 5 years	Jan. 28	
Feb. 13	John M. Quaws	430 Seventeenth street N. W.	do	do	do	Never		
13	Henry F. Quaws	do	do	do	do	Within 5 years	Feb. 16	
16	Frederick Anderson	Providence Hospital	White	Canada	do	do		
18	Virginia Gordon	do	Colored	United States	do	do		
18	Alex. Gordon	313 Twenty-first street N. W.	do	do	do	Never		
18	Trany Thompson	1767 E street N. W.	do	do	do	do		
21	Alice Thompson	313 Twenty-first street N. W.	do	do	do	do		
21	John E. Quaws	430 Seventeenth street N. W.	do	do	do	do		
27	John E. Quaws	125 E street N. W.	do	do	do	do		
Mar. 17	Thomas Middle	Norris alley, Georgetown	do	do	Mild	Within 5 years	Feb. 27	Feb. 17
23	Susan Williams	1740 E street N. W.	do	do	do	do	Mar. 23	
25	Alfred Hawkins	1740 E street N. W.	do	do	Confluent	Never	Mar. 23	
28	Martha P. Coe	513 Twenty-first street N. W.	do	do	Mild	Within 5 years	Mar. 28	
29	John A. Adams	Cedar street N. W.	do	do	Confluent	Never	Mar. 29	
6	J. H. Moscoso	do	do	do	Mild	When young		
27	Mary Hawkins	1740 E street N. W.	do	do	do	Within 5 years		
29	Ann Brown	Twenty-first st. between N and O sts. N. W.	do	do	do	do		
Apr. 11	Kate Price	519 Twenty-third street N. W.	do	do	Confluent	do	Apr. 11	
11	Mary Price	do	do	do	do	do	Apr. 11	
11	Robert Smith	1727 Cedar street.	do	do	do	do	Apr. 11	

Statement of services rendered by physicians to the poor, and cost of medicines furnished, during eleven months ending September 30, 1876.

Date.	Patients treated.			Visits and office consultations.	Cost of medicines.			Pay of physicians and clerk of records.	Cost of blanks, vaccine virus, and splints.
	White.	Colored.	Total.		To white persons.	To colored persons.	Total.		
1875.									
October	204	421	625	1,357	\$50 22	\$106 46	\$156 68	\$500 00	\$30 00
November.....	140	297	437	853	36 94	69 73	106 67	500 00	.....
December.....	112	442	654	1,323	36 63	93 81	150 41	500 00	.....
1876.									
January.....	195	536	731	1,604	52 12	124 18	176 30	500 00	15 00
February.....	201	519	720	1,344	48 42	125 93	174 35	500 00	.....
March.....	351	852	1,203	2,285	76 74	158 47	235 21	500 00	111 00
April.....	243	509	752	1,939	92 95	185 98	278 93	500 00	8 50
May.....	210	454	664	1,221	70 50	103 20	173 70	500 00	37 50
June.....	298	626	924	1,401	81 36	160 21	241 57	500 00	2 70
July.....	251	491	742	1,759	58 75	92 28	151 03	338 00	.....
August.....	138	268	406	1,096	27 45	56 16	83 61	359 58	6 00
Total.....	2,443	5,415	7,858	16,182	652 05	1,276 41	1,928 46	5,197 58	210 70

The above table gives a very satisfactory exhibit of the services of the physicians to the poor, and the cost of medicines furnished, for the eleven months ending August 31, at which time the honorable commissioners suspended its operations. A calculation shows that 95 cents was the average expense of treating each patient, and that 16,182 visits or consultations were had. No city in this or any other country can show so extensive a service of that character as economically conducted. Nine earnest, competent physicians were devoting a large share of their time every day to the relief of the wretched and unfortunate sick of our District, working out a method of dealing with this question which we confidently hoped would meet the approval and adoption of all who interest themselves in charitable offices. No greater exhibition of the poverty of our District treasury can be published to the world than that no funds are available for this humane object. Not a day passes that several of the very poor do not apply to me for attention and medicine required by some miserable sufferer. And, as the cold winter wears on, incalculable sickness will result from this necessity. Must this disgrace upon our fair District of Columbia continue a bye-word to the whole country? Certainly some way, public or private, will be found out of this apparent unchristian disregard for these most distressful people living within our borders.

The following report of the medical sanitary inspector, and the consolidated table accompanying it, exhibits how important are the special duties assigned to that officer and how faithfully and efficiently he has performed them. I commend his statements—resulting from every-day experience among the very poor—to the careful consideration of the board.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF HEALTH,
OFFICE OF HEALTH-OFFICER,
Washington, September 30, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as medical sanitary inspector, for the year ending September 30, 1876, including a consolidated tabular statement of cases referred for investigation and report:

[illegible]

Consolidated report of the medical sanitary inspector, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Adult.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Illegitimate children.	Buried at public expense.		Improper disposition of body.		Local cause of disease.	
										White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Typhoid pneumonia	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tubercular meningitis	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varicella	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varicella	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valvular disease of heart	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	414	374	194	594	192	207	389	788	5	156	12	2	11	124	36

Reference to the above tabular statement will at once show the importance of this department of the board of health.

The wide range of investigation required by the variety and number of cases referred, the sanitary importance of the facts thus elicited, whether considered in their relations as to cause of death or local cause of disease, are of the highest hygienic importance and indispensable to a correct record of vital statistics of every densely-populated community.

This service will further develop as the area is extended to the numerous villages and rural portions of the District now not included on account of want of transportation to enable the medical sanitary inspector to reach the remote portions of the District.

Of the 788 cases referred to in the tabular statement, 194 were white and 594 colored, or as 1 to 3.12, and according to population as 1 to 9; a suggestive fact, showing the prevailing unsanitary condition of the colored population of the District.

Nearly one-half of the entire mortality embraced in this table is from infantile life, or below the age of one year. Of this latter class, 104 were still-births. A large percentage of the non-viable births and deaths in infantile life was directly traceable to prematurity of birth, to which the 51 cases of death from "congenital and post-natal atelectasis pulmonum" is attributable.

I cannot better explain this extraordinary waste of human life so largely represented by one class (the colored) than by quoting my remarks on this same subject (from the Annual Report of the Board of Health for 1874, page 232,) which are as follows:

This explanation is readily found in the unsanitary condition of a large majority of their homes, the faulty construction of tenement-houses and shanties, and the overcrowding of these filthy, unventilated abodes, where poverty throngs so many of the alleys of Washington and Georgetown. * * * The hard, exhausting labor, principally washing and scrubbing, that constitutes the only employment available to the mothers of this poor class of the population, directly induces the mortality of their offspring. In many cases, they are driven from the wash-tub or scrubbing-brush to the pains of childbed, from which they are compelled, in many instances even a few days or hours, to arise and resume their exhaustive labor for the support of their children.

Atelectasis pulmonum.—This is a frequent cause of death in infants of mothers in the poorer classes, especially of the colored population of this District. A large percentage of this class of infants do not reach the eighth month of utero-gestation, and the hard life of toil and privation of the mother has in many instances given her child but an imperfect physical development, and caused its premature birth; the imperfect expansion of the infantile lungs not admitting of sufficient respiration, death ensues from physical debility. In many instances, the vitiated air, charged with organic impurities from the bodies of overcrowded population inhabiting illy-ventilated tenement-houses and shanties, is so unfit for respiration as to poison the blood and extinguish the life of the new-born infant, that, under more favorable circumstances, would have survived. From this and similar causes result many cases of "post-natal atelectasis pulmonum."

Trismus nascentium.—Of the 52 cases of trismus nascentium, 4 are white and 48 colored, presenting the striking features of the unsanitary conditions of the colored population of our District.

Phthisis pulmonalis.—The ratio of mortality from tuberculosis of the lungs is greatly in excess among the colored, owing to the fact that the predisposing conditions, such as unhealthful abodes, inadequate and often unwholesome food, ignorance of and habitual neglect of sanitary laws, vice, and dissipation, are found to prevail among them.

Still-births.—No fact presented in the table will more forcibly impress the reader and student of vital statistics than the large number of still-births, aggregating 104 of the 788 deaths presented in the tables, or $\frac{1}{7}$ of the whole number. Of these, only 8 were white. For 81 days of the year 1874, the whole number of deaths represented are 111, of which 13 were still-births, or as $8\frac{1}{3}$ of deaths from all causes; and for 1875, of the 694 deaths represented in the report, 80 were still-births, or $8\frac{5}{8}$ of the whole number, all but 8 of which were colored. Thus, in three consecutive annual reports, covering a period of $2\frac{1}{3}$ years, and representing an aggregate of 1,593 deaths from all causes, 197 were still-births, presenting a uniform ratio for the time indicated. Do not the voice of humanity and the claims of sanitary science demand some remedy for this waste of infantile life, represented almost entirely from one race, (the negro,) living under the same laws, breathing the same air of freedom, enjoying the same rights of manhood and citizenship as the white man, by whose side he has struggled for the mastery over the common enemy that antagonizes human life, keeping pace with him in the ratio of natural increase, and in some of the States far exceeding him? Whence, then, is this sudden reversal of the order of things? Why is it that the registrar of vital statistics is compelled to announce in his reports the continual decrease of the colored population by deaths over births, while the white population is increasing by births over deaths?

Let us now first consider the fact that of 788 deaths, 104 were of infants in intra-uterine life, and next, that 51 infants of the 788 deaths succumbed from either prematurity of birth, imperfect or unhealthy development in intra-uterine life, or from the unhealthfulness of the atmosphere and surroundings, unfit to sustain an independent life, as is indicated by the deaths from congenital and post-natal atelectasis pulmonum. These, with numerous other facts developed in the tabular statement, go far to suggest both the cause and a remedy for arresting the decrease, by deaths over births, of an integral part of our population, who are entitled to the benefits of all the sanitary precautions and protection. To prevent this unnatural mortality, a thorough and persistent method of medical inspection is absolutely necessary. To accomplish this great mission and measure of good to humanity and society, the Board of Health of the District of Columbia *must be sustained by no less independent authoritative power than that of Congress.*

Bastardy.—An important element of the causes leading to this increased mortality is that of bastardy. Of 161 deaths of illegitimate children represented in the table, 156 are colored, thus showing the relation of cause and effect of a vicious life. The loss to society does not stop with this premature death of the offspring of bastardy, but extends further, and has an important financial as well as social bearing upon the community.

Again referring to the table, it will be seen that of the 302 burials at public expense, 286 were colored; and I may add also from personal knowledge, that nearly 70 per cent. of the total number of these burials at public expense were illegitimate children.

In my Annual Report for eighty-one days of 1874, page 230, the burials at public expense were 38 of a total of 111 cases reported; for 1875, pages 83 and 84 of Report, of a total of 289 of the 694 deaths investigated, or about the same ratio as for the preceding year; whereas for 1876 the number of burials at public expense, of a total of 788 cases investigated, 302 were buried at public expense, almost double the ratio of the two preceding years; and the number of births and deaths of illegitimate children have similarly increased.

I cannot better present the conclusions drawn from the facts and data I have stated, and the recommendations based thereon, than by quoting from my Annual Report for 1874 the following:

The large number of illegitimate births is not without hygienic importance, and is properly noticed in this report.

The moral and social aspects of the facts recorded ought, as they doubtless will, receive the attention of the missionary, philanthropic, and Christian teachers. * * * The extent to which this pernicious vice prevails in the District of Columbia is painfully indicated in the table, and calls urgently for the application of some effective remedy. I have often been surprised and pained at the want of appreciation these poor and generally ignorant people exhibit at the enormity of the illicit relations they maintain.

The stolidity that obtains among them in this regard is illustrated in the fact, that it is very seldom that the unfortunate girls, and confiding women of maturer years, whose confidence and hopes are so often excited by their seducers and co-partners in crime, resort to the courts or seek legal redress. Yet the burden of their life of toil, suffering, and privation is greatly enhanced, while their consciousness of and aspirations for a better life now and beyond the grave are withered and paralyzed by the dissipations and social debauchery of idleness and vice. From this class come most of the criminals who fill the station-houses at night and the criminals' dock of the police court every morning, while the unfortunate victims of their lust, infants and children, languish in filthy, gloomy hovels, without adequate food or raiment. I urgently suggest that if there be a law, either statute or municipal, punishing bastardy, that it be enforced against this moral and physical degradation. Let the grand jury call upon the registrar of vital statistics for any information that the records of his office may furnish of parties habitually living in open and undisguised adultery, often for many years.

Nothing else or less than this, I firmly believe, will ever effectually reach and abate this prevailing moral and social evil. Is it not the duty of the courts and board of health to co-operate in this no less sanitary than moral reform?

Local cause of disease.—Of the 157 references of this character to the medical sanitary inspector for the year ending September 30, 1876, a very large percentage of the premises were found in an unsanitary condition, and such local cause or causes existing as are known to produce zymotic disease of the more malignant type. By this class of inspection, the deadly lurking enemy is early brought to light, the unsanitary condition described, whatever be its nature, the corrective remedy suggested and promptly enforced; thus putting in practice in an important and effective sense *preventive* as well as curative measures. I believe I may safely say that it is not possible for epidemic or endemic disease to prevail in this or any community to any considerable extent, or for more than a short period of time, when an intelligent, faithful, and efficient system of medical sanitary inspection is enforced.

Our sister city of Baltimore, Md., has recently afforded us a striking and forcible illustration of the importance of thorough, vigilant, and intelligent medical sanitary inspection in any community.

The result and subsequent history of facts fully sustained the opinion of Dr. Steuart, the commissioner of health, that the late terrible epidemic of typho-malarial fever at Fell's Point was of *local origin*, and that the shockingly unsanitary condition of Fell's Point should have been discovered and abated before it revealed itself in the development of a destructive endemic of malignant type of typho-malarial fever, by such a system of medical sanitary inspection as has been for nearly three years instituted and enforced in the cities of Washington and Georgetown by the Board of Health of the District of Columbia.

I fully concur in the opinion frequently expressed by Dr. D. W. Bliss and other sanitarians that the terrible epidemic of yellow fever that recently desolated the afflicted city of Savannah, Ga., spreading death and desolation in hundreds of families, and paralyzing commerce in that devoted city, ought not to be permitted to occur, when an efficient board of

health is organized, clothed with adequate powers to declare what are deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for and enforce the abatement of the same.

With a vigorous and efficient system of quarantine rigorously enforced, yellow fever ought never to be permitted to prevail to any considerable extent in any of the cities of our southern seaboard, or to occur at all, except sporadically, by importation.

When human life shall be estimated at its true worth by our national, State, and municipal legislators, and boards of health clothed with the necessary authority and supported in the execution of their great mission in conservation of the public health, demanded by the claims of humanity and interests of commerce, desolating epidemics and endemics of zymotic disease will not occur. Let us compare for a moment the cost to the city of Savannah and State of Georgia with the expense of a competent, well-organized board of health, with the loss of hundreds of lives of valuable citizens, the desolation of numerous families, and the paralysis of commerce that follow and linger long in the train of the desolating scourge of preventable zymotic disease, that has left its dark shadow around the fireside of so many heretofore unbroken and happy families. But we may not pursue further in this connection the thoughts suggested by the facts referred to.

It is to be hoped that this service, so well inaugurated by the board of health in our city, will not only be continued but extended, and that greater facilities be given to the inspector for the most thorough performance of his important duties.

Respectfully submitted.

W. D. STEWART, M. D.,
Medical Sanitary Inspector.

P. T. KEENE, MD.,
Health-officer.

8.—REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION OF THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*To the honorable the Sub-Committee on Ventilation, (Public Buildings and
Grounds,) House of Representatives :*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, the undersigned members of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, have instituted as thorough an investigation as practicable into the present defects in the ventilation of the hall of the House of Representatives. After full conference and interchange of views with eminent architects, engineers, and chemists, we proceeded to make a personal inspection of the extension wing of the Capitol, with a view to discover its insanitary conditions generally, (should such exist,) and especially the faults of ventilation, to which our attention was directed by your honorable body. We are fully aware that the subject has been for years one of anxious inquiry; that committees have not unfrequently been charged with the duty of suggesting improvements in a system by no means perfect, and that reports exist of great value on the evils complained of, embracing a useful variety of theoretical and speculative suggestions. The papers of Wethrill, Gouge, Stimers, Robinson, Reed, Clarke, Meigs, Hayden, Loughbridge, and others would appear to be exhaustive on the subject of which they treat, and yet defects linger in the present system of ventilation which call loudly for correction. The principal objects to be

attained by a proper system of ventilation are : the introduction of fresh air in sufficient quantity for healthy respiration ; the preservation of the air at the proper temperature ; its adequate hydration in winter when required to be heated ; and the successful removal or displacement of the impure air. The present plan of propelling the outside air into the building by means of fans, together with the appliances for the displacement of impure air, are too familiar to require special description.

We now beg to suggest certain improvements, which (it is proper to remark) are chiefly the conclusions of Mr. Adolf Cluss, an eminent architect of this city, who has devoted much time and study to the sanitary requirements of public buildings and private dwellings, and whose designs have in this regard been rewarded by a medal of progress at the Vienna International Exhibition.

In the progress of our work, we have carefully measured the air as it is drawn in from the terraces through the fan-wheel, and have pursued it through the coil-chamber into the hall. On the other hand, we have measured it from the moment it issues through the openings in panels of ceiling, followed it through the loft to the down-shafts, and, after having passed through the exhaust-fans, measured it, and tested this again by a final measurement at the mouth of the foul-air shaft, where it discharges into the open air, about four feet above the surface of the roof of the corridors connecting the House with the old Capitol. The experiments were made in calm weather, when the engineer had on nearly thirty pounds of steam, when the fan-wheel sucking in fresh air made about forty-six revolutions per minute, and the exhaust-fans about thirty-eight in the same time. We found that 24,660 cubic feet of fresh air were drawn in at a temperature of about 54° . This, having passed through the coil-chamber, was measured again at the inlet into the main warm-air duct of the House; 26,526 cubic feet of hot air, at a temperature of 130° , were measured, and, after computation, it was ascertained that 24,660 feet will swell in volume to about 26,520 cubic feet when heated from 54° to 130° . Thus the accuracy of the measurement was tested. This air is consumed at a temperature of about 68° , so that the volume for actual use was about 25,000 cubic feet. We have ascertained that no difficulty exists in running the fan-wheel to fifty-five revolutions per minute, which will furnish a supply of 30,000 cubic feet for that period.

Our measurements give a seating capacity in the galleries of about 1,400 persons; add to this 300 Representatives, and as many attendants and visitors, and we shall have at least 2,000 persons in the hall, each person having a supply of 15 cubic feet of air when the present apparatus is worked to a safe maximum capacity. The demands of the most successful modern investigations of human life are not less than 35 cubic feet per minute for halls occupied by protracted sessions, according to which not more than 900 persons occupying the hall and galleries can be assured of the full benefits of fresh air.

For this deficiency, the original constructors of the Capitol are not properly censurable, since sanitary science is of recent origin, and was very imperfectly comprehended twenty-five years ago, when the plans for the Capitol extension were adopted. At that time, it was believed that 15 cubic feet were sufficient for hospitals containing the ordinary sick, a deplorable fallacy demonstrated by improved instruments for the exact measurement of air-currents. The air now entering the hall is not hydrated, provision for that end having been most injudiciously dispensed with several years ago. The reason stated, as we are informed, for this omission is that it was found to be of no use to furnish moisture

simply to become absorbed by the hot bricks of the air-ducts. The plastering of these ducts with Portland cement would have easily corrected the evil if it existed, and also have benefited the working of the apparatus, since the smooth cement surface would have decreased the friction of the air now moving over the rough brick walls of the ducts. When the air was hydrated, it appears that a trapped connection was made with the sewer by a 3-inch metal pipe, which carried off the waste-water supply. This must have rapidly evaporated from the trap of the 3-inch waste-pipe, and it is believed that until recently sewer-gas was carried into the hall through this unplugged inlet. Your present engineer has the credit of discovering this startling source of contamination of the House air. We suggest that the neglected system of hydration be restored, and the principal duct lined with tin, since the sheet-lead formerly used has been abstracted in large quantities, and is in itself liable to poisonous chemical changes with the contents of the pipes, which should be avoided. Cast-iron patent heaters obstruct the passage of the air in some of the ducts. They have evidently been inserted by some enterprising mechanic without due reflection, and should be removed. The wood-work of the floor of the hall forms in many places the ceiling of the hot-air ducts, which cokes the timbers so thoroughly that a match carelessly applied by a mechanic making repairs might involve the whole floor in a blaze. The wood, moreover, is thus tending rapidly to a condition favorable to spontaneous ignition, an accident which not unfrequently occurs from similar circumstances. Your committee will be promptly convinced of this fact by entering the duct from the large northwestern floor-register in the hall.

After we had concluded our experiments in the supply of fresh air, we passed over to the discharge of the vitiated air. We found it to escape quite uniformly and with a low velocity, principally through an open space about 1½ inches wide, all around the four sides of the other tier of the glazed panels of the ceiling. It moves upward to near the surface of the large sky-light, where it is cooled off very considerably in its slow march, and is thus drawn out to the down-shaft by the exhaust-fans in the cellar. We find a discharge of 28,000 to 29,000 cubic feet per minute from the air collected in the loft, but besides the air for the hall (and probably in part for the corridors around the hall) a quantity of air from various spaces finds its way into the down-shaft, so that in calm weather they discharge about 32,000 cubic feet per minute. Many of the late troubles are no doubt due to the deficient height and unprotected mouth of the east shaft during boisterous weather. This we think should be promptly remedied.

We do not perceive any difficulty in making a connection of the splendid draught in the up east shaft with the restaurant-kitchen, which, when established, will have a tendency to draw foul air from the numerous stagnant nooks and corners in the cellar.

The first suggestion therefore looks to a modification of the upper end of the foul-air stack, which discharges into the open air above the roof of the Capitol extension, but several feet below the adjoining southern gable-wall of the old part of the building. Near to this wall, and about twenty feet apart, are the smoke-stacks proceeding from the boilers, and the foul-air stack, through which the vitiated air of the House is forced out. Both these were formerly of the same altitude, but there is evidence that the smoke-stack, after its construction, doubtless on account of its imperfect draught in certain states of the atmosphere, was raised above the adjoining wall. This alteration, strange to say, was

not made in the foul-air shaft, although equally demanded for the uninterrupted escape of the impure air. (See illustration No. 1.)

It is, therefore, proposed to raise the foul-air stack to the height of the other, and so construct its highest point as to render it independent of the disturbing influences of air-currents retarding the escape or forcing back the vitiated air seeking an outlet. The wind blows in our city frequently with a velocity of 50 feet per second or more; that of the ascending column of foul air is about 20 feet per second. Since the wind always blows with a greater or less angle of inclination toward the horizon, the ascending powers of the foul air will be more or less affected, and under adverse circumstances completely arrested by the effect of the vertical component of the power of the wind, whenever the large discharging-orifice (in this case about 27 square feet) is unprotected.

After protracted experimental study, Mr. Cluss has successfully overcome a similar difficulty in the new public-school building in Georgetown, to which attention is invited. (See diagram No. 2). The stack is topped out in the shape of a chimney-head, so constructed that the force of the wind is deflected to a horizontal direction by a series of horizontal plates, at close intervals of about 8 inches, and in number furnishing the required area in the interstices between the plates. These plates are open for the area of the stack in the clear, but a close square plate covers them on top. From whatever direction the wind blows, it thus finds at the side a sectional area equal to that of the stack itself, through which the foul air can escape. The wind is thus made to assist the discharge of the foul air, instead of impeding it, as is the case in an unprotected open stack, or one supplied with a naturally-constructed ventilator-head. In calm weather, the ample open areas on the four sides will allow the foul air to escape as freely as though the stack was entirely open. Since the expense of this change will be trifling, we respectfully suggest that it be afforded a trial.

We may be permitted here to say that not the least important objects of ventilation are the cellars, basement, and water-closets on the ground-floor. Miscellaneous odors of a bad character from the restaurant-kitchen and other sources linger there, and find their way up through open doors and wall-holes by easy preference into the hall, the air of which is extracted by the exhaust-fans. An easy communication can be established between the kitchen and the foul-air shaft, which must result (by suction) in a removal of the air to a greater or less degree throughout the cellar.

A range of water-closets on the ground-floor, used daily by perhaps two thousand persons, seems to be simply ventilated by a connected register, which indicates hardly any draft whatever. Why not at least keep an extra-sized gas-burner lighted in such a flue, so as to give motion to the air, instead of allowing it to be diffused through the building?

The mode of gathering the foul air from the House hall, on its way to the foul-air shafts, also deserves consideration. It escapes through numerous apertures in rosettes and open spaces at the sides of the glazed panels of the ceilings into the open loft, with the air of which it freely mingles. The loft is separated from the outer atmosphere simply by large surfaces of glass, and communicates in many places with the outside air in consequence of small settlings in the building since its construction, shrinkage, and other joints from alternate contraction and expansion, caused by active changes of temperature. These facts render it by no means certain that all the air passing to the foul-air shafts

actually comes from the bottom of the hall, though a large proportion may enter from the hall-corridors in rear of the galleries, by means of the doors, which are so frequently open.

A number of conditions contribute largely to the vitiation of the House atmosphere, prominent among which is the promiscuous crowd which frequent the galleries and lobbies, not a few of whom are desirable candidates for the bath-tub and crash towel. These beings find in the seats convenient lounging and sleeping corners, their bodies giving out the greatest impurities, and their places supplied not unfrequently, when they retire for the night, with regiments of diminutive cavalry in light marching order. Under the most favorable conditions, the air becomes more or less charged with effete organic matter exhaled from human bodies. This not only combines with carbonic acid when the air is heated, but, when chilled, descending, becomes absorbed and retained by all porous material, especially upholstery. Hence, if possible, all such substances should be excluded. On the floor of the House, the seats should be covered with the least absorbable material, as polished leather. Frequent washing of floors, walls, &c., and periodical attention to the cleansing of carpets, constitute important sanitary measures, not to be neglected. Everything which by possibility affects the purity of the air enters into a proper system of ventilation.

Another subject inviting attention in this connection is the sewerage, which has not hitherto received the attention its importance demands. Until the fall of 1875, the sewer draining the United States Capitol discharged its contents into the open Washington Canal. This canal has been converted into a main sewer for a length of 3,000 feet beyond the mouth of the Capitol sewer. (See map No. 3.) This main sewer drains 3,000 acres, or one-half of the whole area of the city level for this entire distance south of the Capitol sewer, and for the space of 1,500 feet higher up to Pennsylvania avenue; and, since sewer-gases seek the highest point, the Capitol sewer, which now enters it freely, forms a sort of ventilating shaft to this new sewer, on account of its ascent up the line of Capitol Hill. The mouth therefore of the Capitol sewer ought to be effectively trapped, and a shaft built over the trapped part for easy access and control in case any sediment should be deposited therein. A sketch (No. 4) is herewith presented showing that to clean this trap will require no more labor than is needed for traps at the corner of two intersecting streets. It is not believed, as has been recently asserted, that the mouth of this sewer is now under water, since the level of the (tide) water is no higher in the present sewer than it was in the old canal, when the mouth of the Capitol sewer was always exposed in ordinary tides, although submerged during spring tides and freshets.

If a radical change in the heating and ventilating be entertained, as we hope it will be, we shall recommend that the fresh air (warm or cold, as the case may be) be forced in from the ceilings, where the warm air, in consequence of its smaller density, will be rapidly diffused over the whole surface of the ceilings, cool off in contact with ceiling and side walls, and be slowly pressed downward, followed by succeeding layers of hot air until it comes in the region of the ventilating or foul-air registers, through which it will be removed from the hall by the action of the exhaust-fans with a low velocity; thus the movement will uninterruptedly proceed as long as the proper balance between the action of the supply and the exhaust machinery is maintained by intelligent and faithful engineers.

We do not see any practical difficulty to this arrangement. The air from the present coil-chamber, instead of being forced down into the

present main hot-air duct, would rise to, and above, the high ceiling of the coil-chamber, to the level of the ceiling of the hall. Thence it would be forced over the ceiling of the hall with no more difficulty than is now met underneath its floor. The outer tier of the glazed panels of the ceiling, 32 in number, is hardly of any use for light. Ducts constructed of two thicknesses of sheet-metal, with an interstice filled with non-conducting material, such as ground pumice-stone, ashes, &c., should be tightly fitted to a properly-shaped outlet, from the highest point at or above the old coil-chamber. The ducts should be extended all around the ceiling over the above-named tier of panels, and openings on the lower face of the ducts should be tightly fitted to those panels. These panels have not at present perpendicular open spaces of about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width for the escape of foul air. The height of this space would hereafter be so regulated as in the aggregate to present the most favorable sectional area for the ingress of the fresh air, which will be forced in with a low velocity.

The present doorway from the coil-chamber to the main hot-air duct would be walled up, when the net-work of the present hot-air ducts would, with the slightest modifications and alterations, be made available for use as foul-air ducts by simply constructing connecting ducts with the down-draft stacks, which are in convenient proximity. The efflux of the foul air should be provided for through the boxes at the side-walls of the hall near its floor, through a few floor-registers, and through openings in the risers of the passages between the amphitheatrically-arranged seats, but the open risers under the feet of the members should be closed, as objectionable to comfort and health of the members.

The proposed compound system of impulsion and exhaust hinges upon the preponderance of the force by which the fresh air is driven in through the ceilings and upon a moderate action of the suction by the exhaust-fans, so as to avoid a suction of air and consequent drafts through the 39 double doors leading to the House hall from corridors. By following this principle, the open fire-places in the retiring rooms around the hall will be more important auxiliaries of the new system, which would not be the case in any plan similar to the one we propose, but in which the exhaust process of the foul air would preponderate, since in the latter case the smoke from the fire-places would be drawn back into the hall and thus be in conflict with the system much more than at present.

It is believed that when the ducts admitting the fresh air, as well as those discharging the foul air, are brought under perfect control by confining the current of air within the required sectional area, there will be a vast gain in the useful effect of the present machinery. The sectional areas of the supply-ducts at present increase and diminish, branch off, diverge, wind in all possible directions, and at times open altogether in the dead spaces below the risers of the House floor, which want of system must result in a most serious waste, and must impair its efficiency.

In recapitulating, we beg to state that, besides the thorough remodeling of the system of heating and ventilating the House hall, we propose, by way of modification of the present system:

1. The raising and perfecting of upper end of upcast shaft for discharging foul air.
2. The ventilation of the cellar by constructing a duct from kitchen to the upcast shaft.
3. Attention to the ventilation of the ranges of water-closets on the ground-floor of the building.

4. The careful trapping of the Capitol sewer at its junction with the Tiber main sewer.

5. Re-instatement of the hydration of the hot air.

6. A lining of the hot-air ducts near their junction with the coil-chambers with tin. This will be only necessary for a limited distance and need not be extended into the smaller ducts.

7. Proper guards should be put in by which the fresh air in its rapid course is arrested at the numerous narrow slots through which warm air is expected to reach the warm-air register at the side-walls of the hall.

To come up to the standard of the present time, some steps should be taken during the next recess of Congress to increase the power for the supply of fresh air, and this is a feature of our proposition looking to mere changes of detail, as well as of those advising a thorough revisal of the whole system with its shiftless labyrinth of air-ducts under the floor of the hall.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to outline the exact calculations by which the scientists of our day have proved the utter insufficiency of the arbitrary assumptions so recently in vogue. Man exhales daily $17\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet of carbonic acid at 32° , which at 65° expands to $18\frac{7}{8}$ cubic feet. Exhaled air contains four per centum of carbonic acid, and consequently these $18\frac{7}{8}$ cubic feet of that gas are distributed through 472 cubic feet of air, which each individual absolutely needs for respiration. If the air does not return to the lungs charged with four per centum of carbonic acid, then for each quantity of exhaled air an equal amount of fresh air must be introduced into the room. This minimum, however, is by no means the correct expression of the smallest want, since it cannot be assumed that such an intense mixing and motion of the air result from it, that, on the one hand, the carbonic acid would be equally distributed, and, on the other, the exhaled air would be removed so fast that no part would be returned to the lungs. To obtain success, the above 472 cubic feet must be multiplied with at least eighty, in order, probably, to obtain air charged with no more carbonic acid than $\frac{5}{10000}$, which is the normal ingredient of outside air. But since the diffusibility of the gases is never so uniform that this condition is reached, there are still found, with such a ventilation of 1,575 cubic feet per hour and head, from eight to ten parts of carbonic acid in ten thousand parts of air. These figures appear to be high; still the experiments of Morin, Pettenkoffer, and many others of world-wide reputation, agree in this respect.

Carbonic acid serves as an indicator of miasmatic contents and other deteriorations in the air, and, as such, is used in argument to simplify the problem.

The maximum contents of water in healthy air is one-tenth pound in 2,100 cubic feet, the quantity required per head and per hour in conditions similar to those existing in the hall of the House of Representatives. The actual contents of the air should neither exceed the maximum nor be much below it; for dry air, resulting from the abstraction of moisture from the human body, produces a peculiar sensation of headache and dizziness. If the aqueous contents, on the contrary, are in excess, the lungs cannot expel as much water as the organism requires, and thus transpiration, or perspiration, is rendered impossible. The products of transpiration, or perspiration, *i. e.*, sweat and evaporation, will, with the exception of aqueous vapors, be likely to escape chemical analysis, but are perceptible to the olfactory nerves.

We have now disposed of the subject presented for our consideration as we have been able in the limited time allowed and consistently with other pressing duties. If not presuming, the board would respectfully

suggest that they be authorized to prepare for the consideration of the next session of the present Congress an elaborate and full report, suggesting such methods as will secure the best possible sanitary conditions both in the Capitol proper and the various other public buildings in which Government work is conducted, in which heating, lighting, sewerage, and ventilation are defects of the most serious character and extent, calling loudly for correction. A reference to the Third Annual Report of the Board of Health (pages 43-44) will fully illustrate the disgraceful insanitary conditions of the Government buildings. A very moderate appropriation, to be strictly and economically applied, would enable the board to institute suitable experiments, and avail themselves of the experience and co-operation of distinguished scientists, in maturing a report covering the entire field of sanitary reform, and embracing suggestions and propositions of practical value and importance.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

CHRIS. C. COX, M. D.,

D. W. BLISS, M. D.,

T. S. VERDI, M. D.,

Committee.

SUPPLEMENT.

Mechanical detail.

Five boilers of nearly 5 feet diameter and 15 feet in length are at present at disposal for generating steam for heating the coils, for forcing the air in, for the exhaust-fans, for the bath-rooms, wash-basins, and so on. The generating power thus seems not very contracted, but after eighteen years' use some of the flues have most likely become defective. These boilers should be thoroughly overhauled after the recess. A fan-wheel of increased power for the supply of fresh air, and an engine of enlarged power to drive it, will be indispensable for reaching a higher standard of ventilation, while the present exhaust-fans are deemed ample.

There were formerly four large coils of steam-pipes in the heating-apparatus for the hall, but of these one was taken out last summer, so that this winter there were only three coils in the old chamber, leaving a large unoccupied space, which is unfavorable for the regular working of the apparatus; the fourth coil has evidently been taken out because after eighteen years' use it had become leaky and inefficient. An examination shows that whole sections of the coils still in use are in the same condition; that the heat is shut off from those sections, and that the concerned piping is just so much dead material in the coil, obstructing the passage of air without doing any service whatever. As at present arranged, the whole coils are filled with steam, when the hall is being heated up in the morning, with about 12 pounds pressure on the coils, but, except in extreme cold weather, a pressure of but about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds is used for the rest of the day, when only about 4 feet in height of the coils, measured from the upper face down, are filled with steam, and consequently hot. At such time, the air blows irregularly into the main air-duct; a hot puff from the upper part of the coil is often followed by a cool puff through the lower cold part of the coil.

If the present system of heating by impulsion of warm air from the lower part of the hall is maintained, measures should be taken to make better use of the energy exerted by the engine, since at present there is

no due proportion between *useful* and *wasteful* work done. The coils should be lowered, the tongue between the lower part of the coils and the hot-air chamber to be lowered also; the three large-sized windows in the outer wall of the coil-chamber should be walled up or made double for economy for heat, and but small openings, filled with thick, hammered glass, for admission of a moderate amount of light, left; the ceiling of the coil-chamber should then be lowered, so as to be little above the top of the inlet door to the hot-air chamber, to which it should be drawn down with a slow curve, so that the velocity of the currents of air is not abruptly changed, or that obstacles to their regular movements are found. If, as per some of the reports of the architect, which, it appears, are only partially followed, the dead space below the raised floor of the hall is to be used as a reservoir for the hot air, ordinary caution advises the plastering of the wood-work on the under side. Since the coils are out of repair, and need, at all events, a thorough overhauling, we should recommend, for economy of heat and facilities of repair, that these coils be separated into compartments about 5 feet high each. These coils, instead of having vertical side-interstices all the way up, would thus be set zigzag fashion.

It is remarkable that, on the one hand, one of the four heavy coils has been taken out, and heat has been shut off from many sections of the remaining three coils, and that, on the other hand, this deficiency so created has been compensated by obstructing the inner hot-air duct with patent steam-boxes, or radiators, against all rules derived from the observations of the easy circulation of currents of air or similar gases.

If these coils, as at present, were deemed sufficient, why not cut off one-third of the height of the remaining three coils, put that amount of steam-pipe in the now empty space of the fourth coil, decrease the present disproportionate height of the coil-chamber, and let the warm air pass straight in the warm-air ducts, instead of allowing it to rise high up, and forcing it down again to the level of the warm-air ducts. This would not be mentioned if it were a mere waste; but since there is reasonable complaint about the want of efficiency of the means now at disposal, it is necessary to call attention to anything tending to increase useful effect.

The imperfect use of power generated is still more apparent in the arrangement of the exhaust than in the supply. Let us assume a present discharge of 470 cubic feet per second; these will reach the external atmosphere as follows:

1st. Through an aggregate area of 350 square feet in openings of ceilings, giving a velocity per second of $1\frac{1}{3}$ feet.

2d. They spread in the open loft over an area of 12,900 square feet, giving an average of $\frac{1}{25}$ of a foot.

3d. They pass in the chamber in front of the down-shafts, through an opening having 52 square feet, and resulting in a velocity of 9 feet.

4th. They move into the down-shafts through two openings, aggregating an area of 22 feet, and resulting in a velocity of 21 feet.

5th. They are drawn through the two down-shafts, which aggregate an area of 50 square feet, and give a velocity of $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

6th. They issue from the exhaust-fans by two circular pipes of 3 feet diameter, having an area of 14 square feet, and giving a velocity of $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

7th. They pass up through the upcast-shaft, having a sectional area of 33 square feet, giving a velocity of 14 feet.

8th. They discharge through the mouth of the upcast-shaft, having a sectional area of 27 square feet, resulting in a velocity of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The velocities are thus, *seriatim* : $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot, 9 feet, 21 feet, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 14 feet, $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Whoever has driven a horse may know what is the result of giving an impetus and slackening speed at such hap-hazard.

As for the earnest suggestion for the adoption of heating by *down-drafts*, we beg to suggest that Mr. Jencks's committee of 1871 left this an open question. They complain that the champions of this method have not presented any reasonable plans of alterations, and say that the changes made under their direction will make it easy hereafter to adopt a downward ventilation if adequate results are not obtained. They were afraid to shoulder what they call a total revolutionizing of the arrangements of the building, involving an expenditure of \$700,000 and over on the House side, as per Engineer Stimer's plan.

We herewith present a plan which does not require any revolutionizing of the present arrangements. Indeed, we take advantage of, and fall back upon, many of the ideas originally entertained and incorporated in the building, as per report of General Meigs to the Secretary of War in the year 1853, which was indorsed by Professor Henry, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and by Professor Bache, the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. At that early time, the problem was in its infancy; but it has stood the test, and has been introduced with success since that time in some of the most successful and largest structures in Europe, prominent among which is the Grand Amphitheater of the Conservatory of Arts and Trades in Paris, finished in 1864; the Houses of Parliament; and many of the largest halls in England, and so on.

The feasibility of introducing downward heating and ventilation for the hall of the House became clear to us only after a thorough study of all the details of the present apparatus, locating its component parts with mathematical accuracy on plans and sections of the building, as taken from actual measurement, and comparison of same with photographs in circulation among officials and professional men.

If the heated air had to pass out from the ceiling of the coil-chamber, the heat would do what it does not do now, it would regulate itself. In cold weather, when the pressure is kept up at a high mark all day, it would pass through hot steam-pipes for the whole height of the coil, while, as the weather moderated, it would pass between a less quantity of hot steam-pipes exclusively, as is now sometimes the case, and explained before; this because the heated air in its upward movement would reach the ceiling of the hall, while now it takes a route worse than that of a camel's back gradually weakened by age, as illustrated by the quaint steam-boxes in the hot-air ducts, and at last broken as by a straw, at, or rather before, the commencement of the present session of Congress.

We are not blind partisans of downward ventilation. We are well aware that for a class of huge structures, with enormous chandeliers, like opera-houses, which are exclusively used at night, the heat created by thousands of gas-lights has been most effectually made use of for inducing regular upward currents of the foul air; but it is of record that in no successful modern structure of this class the fresh warm air is allowed to pass through the building right up to the ceiling without doing any good service, as for instance in the case of the large floor-registers in rear of the members' desks in the hall of the House. Invariably, the air is made to escape through registers in rear of pit, boxes, and galleries, to be sucked by "aspiration," as it is called, into the

main outlet-ducts, in which a draft is produced by the heat from the gas-lights.

A suggestion repeatedly made before this, that a person be stationed in the loft for regulating the louvers under the skylight in the roof, according to the frequent changes of the intensity of light in clear or cloudy weather, is respectfully called attention to.

With the adoption of down-draft heating, the space between the skylight in the roof and the light-panels in the ceiling should be encased with galvanized iron, and painted on inner side with a light tint, so as to reflect light, which will be beneficial in cloudy weather, as well as in clear weather, when the louvers have to be partially closed to shut out the direct rays of the sun.

Among minor details, we suggest to have thermometers and hygrometers in various parts of the hall communicate by electrical apparatus with the room of the engineer in the cellar, so as to do away with the old-fashioned chase from the cellar to various parts of the hall, and inverse, which is now necessary to give satisfaction.

It is impossible to know the exact state in which the machinery and piping now is, still we can guarantee that all improvements suggested could be carried out within the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and any required guarantee could be easily obtained to insure complete satisfaction.

9.—REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MUDDINESS OF THE POTOMAC WATER.

The special committee to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives regarding the muddiness and impurity of the Potomac-aqueduct water, have the honor to report: That the matter of the impurities which at times have rendered the Potomac-aqueduct water offensive to sight, smell, and taste has frequently commanded the attention of the board of health, and chemical examinations and microscopical inspections of the water have been made to ascertain the causes of such impurities, as will more fully appear by reference to the several annual reports of the board.

The muddiness is due to an occasional extraordinary flow of surface-water, caused by heavy and continuous rains, the melting of ice and snow over an extensive surface of upturned soil along the banks of the river, and the numerous streams flowing therein; that this muddiness occurs particularly during the early spring, when the frost leaves the ground in a spongy and soft condition, easily dissolved or carried away by water-flows. At other seasons, the growth of vegetation retards the flow of the surface-water, thus giving it time to soak through the earth, thus causing the water to undergo a process of filtration through the substrata of sand and gravel lying at some distance below the surface.

Vegetation is not only a mechanical but a chemical system of purification, for foul water passing through the soil imparts life to the plant through the cellular tissue through which it passes, giving up elements for the nutrition of the plant. It is by this operation, and the natural purification by sand and gravel, that foul water entering a field comes out fresh and pure as spring-water. Another source of the impurity of water at certain seasons, particularly during the summer, when the water is rarely disturbed by storms and rains, is what is common to all stagnant waters, namely, the generation of animal and vegetable life,

as confervæ, algæ, and infusoria. The heat of the season also contributes to the propagation of said vegetable and animal life. This has occurred in our rivers, streams, and reservoirs several times, when the water became very offensive, at least to the olfactories. These plants and animalcula generate very quickly, and in a very short space of time the surface is covered with them; but their organization is so imperfect that a heavy rain or a strong wind destroys them, and the water then becomes sweet as quickly as it became foul and offensive. After a strong wind, the shores of our reservoirs have been found to be covered with a green vegetation, cast upon them by agitation of the water; the water is then clear. *Our people have often been alarmed* at the condition of the water in summer, and have attributed the foulness and bad smell to the presence of fish or spawn; but that is an error, as the reservoirs are protected by screens, through which only the minutest fish can pass, and, moreover, living fish would not impart to the water the offensive smell that characterizes it. An occasional fish may get into the water-pipes, die, and putrify, and when this is found it will suggest that as the cause of the trouble; but in that case the trouble would only be local, not general.

The differences in the kind and quality of animalcular life depend not merely upon temporary storage in reservoirs, but also upon the condition of these as to cleanliness. If they contain much mud and sediment and accumulation of organic matter, then we may look for the presence in abundance of minute annelids, or worms. Reservoirs are exposed to light, air, and the sun; the air depositing on their surface many of the animalcules contained therein, and the water finds through light and heat an excellent field for propagation. It is well known that distilled water exposed to air and sun soon becomes alive with animalcules and putrid from their decomposition. So it is with reservoir-water and with sluggish rivers. The surface becomes covered with algæ, a nucleus for the shelter, growth, and development of the infusoria. Instead of being decomposed fish, as was supposed, that occasionally gave bad smell to the water, it is this decomposition of this imperfect vegetation and animal life that gives rise to the formation of sulphureted and phosphorated hydrogen, so offensive to the smell.

Filtration will remove the infusoria, as well as the algæ, and purify the water, even from mud. In London, the various companies have adopted the system of filter-beds; but the process is very expensive. From Mr. Theodore B. Samo, assistant engineer of the Washington aqueduct, we learn that from the best authorities it is assumed that half a cubic foot of water per hour per square foot of the sand floor is a fair exponent of the best English practice, and is a rate which, with the usual attention, will be certain to insure satisfactory results.

This rate, Mr. Samo calculates, is equivalent to 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ United States gallons per square foot per diem. Assuming the size of a filter-bed for such a city as Washington to be one acre, this area gives a filtration of 3,909,510 gallons in twenty-four hours. To filter 23,000,000 gallons, now used in the city, seven filters of this size would be necessary, on the supposition that the flow of water through six of them is continuous through the twenty-four hours. Even these filters, to be successful, would require a subsiding reservoir. This process would entail a very great expense at present, yet the time will come when the population of Washington will be so great as to imperatively demand filter-beds for the purification of the water.

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The construction of the aqueduct was commenced during the administration of President Pierce in 1853, when the population of Wash

ington was about fifty thousand inhabitants. It was then considered by Captain Meigs, then chief engineer and architect of this magnificent work, to be of ample size for the purpose of that population; but that population has increased threefold since then, and the draft upon the reservoirs is consequently so great now that the water is in constant and rapid motion—not permitted to rest and settle—and must therefore come in the condition as it is issued from the river, muddy or otherwise, to the consumer's spigot.

Running water, and particularly the water of our Potomac, that is fed by rivulets and streams that in their turn are often swollen with the muddy drains of a clay soil, requires rest for the deposit of the solids it holds in suspension. The present reservoir is not of sufficient area to afford that rest, and supply the city with water at the same time. In five days, the city of Washington would exhaust every drop of water in the reservoir if the feeding-pipes were locked. Five days of settling would hardly be sufficient to clear the water to satisfaction; but even if it did, the flow from the Potomac could not be interrupted for that length of time, because from the moment that the quantity of water is lessened in the reservoir just in that proportion the pressure is lessened, and before one-half of the water were drawn from it, one-half of the city of Washington would be deprived of water on account of the pressure lost at the reservoir. Hence that rest cannot be secured.

In Paris and London, to secure rest to the reservoirs for potable water, there are introduced two systems of water-supply; one to carry the potable water, the other the water for washing, culinary, manufacturing purposes, &c. The quantity of potable water needed by a city is greatly less than water for other purposes; hence two reservoirs of the same size, one containing drinking water and the other water for other purposes, would be subject to a different rapidity of motion. The one from which less water is drawn would have time to settle, and would therefore give water a great deal purer than the other. But even this system is too expensive for our city.

The distributing reservoir receives, when the conduit runs full, eighty million of gallons every twenty-four hours. This divided by one hundred and fifty thousand, our present population, would seem to give one hundred and twenty-three gallons per capita. This seems immense when it is considered that in England seldom are more than twenty-four gallons allowed. But our public buildings, manufactories, street-washers, fountains, &c., use up a very large proportion of that supply, and, moreover, our American people are fond of water, and we hope never to see the time when they must be stinted in that salutary commodity.

Your committee is aware that the waste of water in the public service and by the citizens has been a cause of great complaint; to prevent this waste regulations have been promulgated, meters suggested, &c. But your committee dares assert that not a drop of water is wasted in the city of Washington; for every drop of water that escapes, even through the negligence of our people, is a minute scavenger and a drop of health. Water is not wasted that runs into our sewers and carries miles and miles of filth therein deposited every minute of the day. And your committee dare moreover assert that the health and mortality of a sewered city is just in proportion to the quantity of water that flows through the sewers. Hence, as sanitarians at least, we could not recommend any check upon the use or abuse of water. But we do recommend, inasmuch as an inexhaustible water-power is within our reach, that

more water be brought to the city, and that more reservoirs be built to allow the water to settle and come into our houses in a purer condition.

Major General Meigs suggests the erection of a reservoir in the north-eastern section of the city, to be filled during the night by the present water-mains. This plan has at least the recommendation of being an economical one. For seven or eight hours of the night, but little water is drawn from the pipes, and is therefore a loss of seven or eight hours of supply; a night reservoir would collect and distribute it the next day, a clear gain of nearly one-third of the water-supply.

Major-General Babcock, and his assistant, Mr. Samo, think that the present distributing reservoir might be extended, and thus supply the deficiency. It would be an incalculable good to Washington if both propositions were adopted and carried out.

To the question of the committee, inquiring whether, if the Potomac water were uniformly distributed through Washington, it would secure greater pressure, Mr. Samo answers, "Comparatively inferior distribution of water can be insured in any city if it is divided into districts, each district mapped in reference to altitude, and provided with a main proportionate to its area."

The quality of the Potomac water is shown by the analysis made last year under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army. The following table is the result. The quantities are in ten millions, or so many milligrams in ten liters of water, equivalent to so many grains in one hundred and seventy-one gallons.

Chlorine	30.0
Ammonia	0.1
Albumenoid	0.62
Permanganate of potash.....	32.4

Of course, these are the products of decomposition of animal and vegetable matter.

The Potomac water is as regards hardness rather better than the average of river-waters, being 10.4 degrees Clarke's scale. Your committee conclude therefore that one or two more reservoirs and water-mains would not only secure to our people a sufficiency of water, but water that would well compare with the purest water supplied to any other city.

Respectfully submitted.

T. S. VERDI, M. D.,
D. W. BLISS, M. D.,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1876.

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